

THE
POLITICAL STATE
OF
Great Britain :
CONTAINING,
An Impartial Account
OF THE
CHANGES in the MINISTRY,
Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical Preferments.
WITH THE
CHARACTERS of Persons Advanc'd :
The Death and Characters of Eminent Men :
The Proceedings in *Parliament* and *Convocation*.
With other remarkable and private Occurrences,
not taken Notice of by any Author.

AS ALSO,
Faithful Abstracts of *Papers* and *Pamphlets*
relating to **STATE AFFAIRS.**

In a LETTER, from a *Secretary* to a *Foreign Minister*, who has resided Twenty One Years in *England*, to his Friend at the *Hague*.

To be Continu'd Monthly.

This for January, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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THE

POLITICAL STATE
OF

THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

AN IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY

OF MINISTERS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

WITH THE

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

THE DEATH OF C. C. BROWN TO PREVENT WHICH

THE PRESIDENT HAS APPOINTED MR. J. M. DODGE

TO TAKE HIS PLACE AS SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

THE DEATH OF MR. J. L. LEWIS, WHO WAS SECRETARY

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HAS BEEN

REPLACED BY MR. J. W. MORSE.

TO THE GOVERNING MINDS.

THIS IS THE GOVERNING MIND.

THE
PUBLISHER
TO THE
READER.

THE Author of these Papers, who hates Ceremony the more, by seeing it often preposterously practic'd ; looking upon a PREFACE as an insignificant piece of Pedantick Formality, thought his Performance sufficiently accounted for, and recommended by the Title Page ; and that this Journal must stand or fall, according as it answers, or comes short of that. This I could not deny : But having, by Arguments drawn from Custom, convinc'd him of the necessity of something in the nature of a

To the Reader.

Prefatory Introduction, especially to a New Undertaking, he has desired me to acquaint the Candid Readers with the following Particulars.

First, That these Papers are really the Abstracts of Letters to his Correspondent Abroad, with a few Alterations and Additions; and written with all the Candor and Disinterestedness imaginable: being himself engaged in no Party; and only deplored the Madness, Fury, and Intoxication of the Hot Men, on both sides.

Secondly, That Consonant to this Disposition, the most forcible Motive that prevail'd with him to make and publish these Collections, was an honest Intention to contribute what in him lies, towards the Healing our unhappy Divisions and Differences, which have, to so stupendous a degree, been inflam'd and propagated, chiefly by Ignorant and Mercenary Scribblers; who being un-

To the Reader.

unacquainted with the true Springs of Affairs ; and receiving their Hints from Under-Agents, that are themselves strangers to the real Designs of their Leaders, do, generally, over-shoot their Aim ; and so fall under the utmost Contempt, whilst they think to curry Favour with the Great Men of either side. Now he hopes, that the giving a fair and true Representation of things, without either Passionate Aggravations, or uncandid Extenuations, will, by degrees, allay the present Ferment ; and bring many to a right understanding, who have been grossly impos'd upon by Factious Libellers.

Thirdly, That he wish'd he could have spared the invidious Names of Whigg and Tory, High and Low-Church, and other discriminating Appellations : But since the Best and the Politest in their Discourses and Writings, are forc'd to use them, to avoid tedious Circumlo-

To the Reader.

cumlocutions, he hopes their Example will bear him out. As long as different Parties subsist, there will be names to distinguish 'em ; but let Factions and Parties cease, and those names will drop of Course.

Fourthly, That this first Journal containing the Transactions of near Four Months, he had not room to present his Readers with any Abstracts of Books and Pamphlets relating to State Affairs, as he designs to do for the future ; and, at the same time, to give his Judgment upon 'em, with the same Impartiality and Freedom, as he relates matters of Fact. He will, in his next, in a particular manner, take notice of a Pamphlet, Entituled, The Management of the War, which he did not peruse till the following Sheets were all sent to the Press.

Fifthly, That when Monthly Transactions fall short, he will endeavour to entertain his Readers with

To the Reader.

with useful and curious Observations on our Civil and Political Constitution; Prerogative of the Crown; Succession and Hereditary Right; Original, Nature, Power, and Privileges of Parliament; Ecclesiastical Courts; Convocation; Universities; Trade; Plantations; Publick Funds and Credit; and, in short, on every thing, that bespeaks the Attention and Admiration of Foreigners; and which ought to be perfectly known by the Natives, before they can be thought fit either for Publick Business, or Polite Conversation.

Sixthly, and Lastly, That such Persons as have any curious Papers by them, and are willing to communicate 'em to the Publick, by means of this Journal, may direct their Letters and Packets, Post-Free, to my House in Pater-Noster-Row; and the Author will endeavour to do every Body Justice, and,

as

To the Reader.
as far as possible, to gratify their
Desires : for 'tis his Motto,

Si quisquam est, qui placere se
studeat BONIS,
Quam plurimis, & minimè mul-
tos lædere,
In his hic Scriptor nomen profite-
tur suum.

Teren: Prol. Eun.

London,

London, January the 1st. 17^{1/2}.

SIR,

YOU needed not have been at the Expence of the great Praises you have been pleas'd to bestow on the Letter I wrote to you some time ago, (about the Reasons that Induc'd Her Britannick Majesty to change Her Ministry, and to call a New Parliament) to engage me to continue acquainting you with the Political State of this Country. Your Desires will ever have with me the force of Commands : and I shall the more readily comply with them on this occasion, because I am perswaded that a Genuine Account of the present Transactions in Great Britain, will have some effect abroad, and contribute towards the Advancement of the Common Cause.

I did, by my Letter of the 15th of September last, sufficiently prepare your Expectation of the great Alterations that have happen'd here since, to prevent your being surpriz'd at 'em : I shall now acquaint you with the Particulars, and tell you in the first place, that the Court proceeded in that Grand and Important Affair, by flower steps than many expected ; for which divers Reasons were given, and which occasion'd as various Speculations : nor is this to be wonder'd at in a Free Country, where the Meanest Tradesman sets up for a Politician.

To wave the Discourses and Surmizes of

Design of a Coalition. the *Vulgar*, it was whisper'd among those that have a near insight into the management of Affairs, that the stand the Court seem'd to make after the removal of the late Lord Treasurer, was occasion'd by a Design of keeping in some Members of the Old Ministry, whose *Wisdom, Integrity, and Ability*, the Queen had often experienc'd, and was intirely satisfyed with. But whether such a Coalition of the most Eminent Men of both Parties, was ever *really intended* and *heartily propos'd* to the *Whiggs*; or (which is more probable) whether some great Men of the *Church-Party*, refus'd to come in upon such

Ineffectual.

a *Scheme*, I will not pretend to determine. All I can tell you at present is, that several Persons, too far engaged in the late Measures, were necessarily removed; and others, having voluntarily resign'd their Employments, either through a *false Punctilio*, lest they should be thought to change sides; or because they foresaw that they should at last be removed; their Places were supplied by Persons of great Merit and Abilities; and no less Zealous to promote the Interest of their Country and the Good of the Common Cause; of which I shall give an account, according to the order of time.

As for the *Dissolution* of the Last Parliament, which (as I told you in my last) was fully resolv'd upon; and was generally expected about the beginning of *September*; it was, for some Days retarded, either through the Difficulty the late Lord Chancellor, and some other Privy Councillors made, about the *Proclamation*; or through the apprehension of the Dangers that might attend the Elections in this general Ferment of the Nation;

Difficulties started about the Dissolution of the Parliament.

Nation ; which were with great Industry, and some Warmth, suggested by the Friends of the Old Ministry, particularly by the Earl of W—n. But Her Majesty being at last convinc'd of the necessity of calling a *New Parliament*, She Exerted Her Royal Prerogative ; and on the 21st of September, order'd *Removed.*
a Proclamation to be issued out for that purpose. *A New Parliament called.*

The same Day, the Earl of Rochester was declar'd President of the Council in the room Rochester of the Lord Somers ; and the Duke of Buck-^{made President} ingham and Normanby, Lord Steward of Her ^{of the Council;} Majesties Household, in the room of the ^{and the Duke} Duke of Devonshire, of whom the Lord Dart-^{of Bucks, Lord} Steward, mouth, one of the Secretaries of State, had demanded the Staff the day before. The greatest Objection that ever I heard, was rais'd against these Two Noblemen, by the Whiggish Party (who by their Intrigues, possessed King William against them) was ^{Their Chara-} their acting in the Ecclesiastical Commission, ^{ters.} in King James the Second's Reign : but besides, the Moderation they shew'd in that Office, it is certain, that the Earl of Rochester, gave in that very Reign, undeniable Proofs of his firm Adherence to the Protestant Interest, by chusing rather to Resign his Place of Lord Treasurer, than to contribute to the Advancement of Popery : not to mention his near Relation to the Queen ; great Parts, and exemplary Morals, which have gain'd him the Esteem of all good Men. As for the Duke of Buckingham, the late King William had so great an Idea of his distinguish'd Merit, Manly Eloquence, and other Abilities, that notwithstanding the sinister Whispers of those about him, he offer'd him a considera-

ble Pension, which his Grace generously refus'd ; and only accepted from that Prince, the Title of *Marquess*, being before but an *Earl*.

* Sept. 20th. Mr. Boyle, having the day * before resign'd Mr. St. John his Place of Secretary of State, the Seals were made Secretary immediately given to *Henry St. John, Esq;* who, (like Sir *Thomas Mansel*) had about Three Years ago, laid down his Office of Secretary of War, on account of Mr. *Harley's* (whose intimate Friend he is) being remov'd from the Secretaries Office. Her Majesties Choice of Mr. St. John, was generally applauded : Nor is, indeed, any Person in this Country, better qualify'd for such an Important and Busie Employment ; whether we consider his Natural Abilities, as readiness and vivacity of Wit, Penetration, and Judgment ; or his acquired Talents, as Mastery of Languages, Flowing Eloquence, Affability, and Address.

The Lord Cowper having intimated his Design of laying down his Place of Lord Chancellor, notwithstanding the Queen's Gracious Declaration, that she was satisfy'd with his Service, and design'd to continue him in his Office, the Custody of the Great Seal, as Lord Keeper, was privately offer'd to Sir *Simon Harcourt* ; who besides his eminent adherence to the Church Party, on many other occasions, had exerted his Parts, in a very distinguishing manner, in the defence of Dr. *Sacheverell*. But he declined that Trust for the present, and in the mean time, contented himself with the Place of Attorney General, which he formerly fill'd with great Reputation, and in which he now * succeeded Sir *James Montague*. He appear'd the first time

The Lord Cowper, refuses to be continued Lord Chancellor ; and Sir Simon Harcourt to be made Lord-Keeper.

He is made Attorney-General. General, which he formerly fill'd with great Reputation, and in which he now * succeeded Sir *James Montague*. He appear'd the first time

* Sept. 17.

time in that quality, at the Council held on the 21st of September, at which time the Earl of Rochester, the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr. St. John, were Sworn of that most Honourable Assembly ; as was also the Lord Berkley of Stratton, who was the day before declared Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, of which place he took the Oath the 26th.

The Lord Chancellor having on the 23d resign'd the Great Seal, the Queen, the next day, committed the Custody of it to three Lords Commissioners, viz. Sir Thomas Trevor, ^{Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, appointed, Sept. 24.} Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas ; Robert Tracy, Esq; a Judge in the same Court ; and Mr. Scroop, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.

This great Revolution of Places and Employments, gave Birth to many False and Groundless Reports ; among the rest, it was rumour'd, that the Duke of Somerset, Master of the Horse, design'd to retire from Court ; which, however, did but ill consist with his being made at this very Juncture, Keeper of the House-Park at Hampton-Court. ^{The D. of Somerset, made Keeper of the House-Park at Hampton-Court.}

It was also reported, upon the Earl of Orford's * resigning his Place of first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, that either the Earl of Peterborough, or the Earl of Nottingham, would be put at the Head of that Commission. But the Queen having taken some days to consider of Her Choice, it was at last declared, that Her Majesty had appointed Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng, George Dodington, Esq; Paul Methuen, Esq; Sir William Drake, Baronet ; and John Aislabie, Esq; Lord Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of Great Britain. Every body

The Lord Berkley made Chancellor of the D. of Lancaster.

* Sept. 22.

*Character of
Sir John
Leake.*

body confess'd Her Majesties Wisdom and Justice, in the Choice of Sir John Leake, for first Lord Commissioner ; his many Successful Expeditions, having rais'd the Honour of the English Navy, as high as any Sea-Commander ever did before him.

*Earl of An-
glesey, Dyes,
and is succeed-
ed by his Bro-
ther Arthur
Annesley, Esq*

*The latter, and
the Lord Hide,
made Vice-
Treasurer in
Ireland.
Sept. 29th.*

The Earl of Anglesey, a Young Noble Man of very bright Parts, who was lately made a Privy Councillor, and held a considerable Rank among the New Ministers ; being dead of a Feaver on the 18th of September, he was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his Brother Arthur Annesley, Esq; who had before distinguish'd himself in the House of Commons, where he was one of the leading Men of the Church-Party. On the 29th after, the Queen bestow'd upon this New Earl, and on Henry Lord Hide, Son to the Earl of Rochester, jointly, the Place of Vice-Treasurer and Receiver General, and Pay-Master of Her Majesties Revenues in Ireland.

*Mr. Granville
made Secretar-
y at War.
* Sept. 29th.*

*And Mr. Man-
ley, Surveyor
General.*

The same * day, George Granville, Esq; a near Relation of the Earl of Bath, whose Family shew'd their eminent Zeal for the Monarchy, during the late Civil Wars ; and a Gentleman of Bright Polite Parts, Affability, and Address, was appointed Secretary at War, in the room of Mr. Walpole, who Officiated for Adam de Cardonel, Esq; who was also Secretary to the Duke of Marlborough ; and John Manley, Esq; was Constituted Her Majesties Surveyor General, in the room of Samuel Travers, Esq;

*The Duke of
New-Castle,
appointed Chief
Justice in
Eyre, beyond
Trent.
* Sept. 29.*

It was then the general Opinion, that the Duke of New-Castle, would have resign'd his Place of Lord-Privy-Seal : but it seems, there was so little ground for it, that instead of that, his Grace was the same * day also appointed

appointed to be Warden and Chief Justice in *Eyre*, of all Her Majesties Forests, Parks, Chaces, and Warrens, beyond *Trent*.

The next * day, *Arthur Moore, Esq*; a Merchant, was declared one of the Lords Commissioners for promoting the Trade of *Great Britain*, and for inspecting and improving the Plantations of *America*, and elsewhere : in consideration of his being a Stickler for the Church-Party in the City of *London*.

James Vernon, Senior, Esq; a staunch and firm Gentleman in the Low-Church Party, (formerly a Secretary of State) and *Francis Robarts, Esq*; being, about this time, remov'd from being Tellers of the Exchequer, they were succeeded by *John Smith, Esq*; late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, a Gentleman who always sided with the *Whiggs* ; and by *Russel Robarts, Esq*; At the same time, *James Vernon, Junior, Esq*; was made one of the Commissioners of the Excise, in the room of *Sir William Gifford*, who was appointed Governor of the Royal Hospital in *Greenwich* : And here you may observe, that the Duke of *Queensberry*, One of the Secretaries of State, and several other Persons, were continued in their Places : By which it appear'd, that the present Design in these Alterations, was not entirely to turn out one Party, to take in another, which would have cramp't and streighten'd the Government ; but rather to enlarge its Foundation, by encouraging and rewarding all such, who should heartily embrace Her Majesty's, and the Nation's Service.

On the 11th of *October* it was declared, that the Queen had appointed the Duke of *Hamilton*, Lord Lieutenant of the County *Palatine* *Lancashire*.

* Sept. 30th.
Mr. Moore,
made one of
the Commis-
sioners of Trade.

New Tellers of
the Exche-
quer.

Several Whiggs
kept in Place.

Reasons for it.

Mr. Delaval
Envoy Extra-
ordinary to
Portugal.

The Duke of
Ormond,
made Lord
Lieutenant of
Ireland.

His Character.

Sir Simon
Harcourt,
made Lord
Keeper.

* Octob. 19.
Privy-Coun-
sellors Swvn.

* Octob. 20.

Sir Edward
Northey, At-
torneyGeneral.

The Earl of
Berkley, Lord
Lieutenant of
Gloucester-
shire.

Palatine of Lancaster : which shew'd, that his Grace was coming into the way of Preferment ; and, at the same time, George Delaval, Esq; was appointed Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, in the room of the Earl of Galway.

On the 19th of the same Month, the Queen, being then at *Hampton-Court*, was pleas'd to declare in Council, James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*, who had resign'd some time before. This Choice, when known in *London* and *Dublin*, was no less universally applauded, than wish'd for, and, indeed expected : and was, (as I foretold in my last) rather look'd upon as a *Restoration* than a *Preferment* : his Grace having highly merited that Government by his eminent Services both in the last and present War, to the vast Detriment of his own Patrimony ; not to mention his Publick Spirit, Generous Temper, and Affability, which gain him the Love of all that approach him.

Sir Simon Harcourt, having at length at the desire of his Friends, been prevail'd with to accept the Custody of the Great Seal, the Queen was pleas'd to deliver it to him ; whereupon he was the same * day, Sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and Lord Keeper. At the same time, the Earl of Anglesey, and the Lord Hyde, were likewise Sworn Privy-Councillors. The next * day it was declared, that Her Majesty had appointed Sir Edward Northey to be Her Attorney-General ; and had confer'd the Honour of Knighthood on Robert Raymond, Esq; Her Majesty's Sollicitor General ; that James Earl of Berkley, was made Lord Lieutenant of

of the County of *Glocester*, and Warden of the Forest of *Dean*; and that Dr. *Robinson*, Two Bishops Dean of *Windsor*, was nominated to the Bi-nominated. *shoprick* of *Bristol*; and Dr. *Bysse*, to the Bishoprick of *St. Davids*.

Besides, the before-mentioned Changes in the Civil Employments, it was thought necessary, in order to strengthen the Hands of the New Ministers and the Church Party, to do Justice to some Military Gentlemen, who seem'd to have been neglected under the late Ministry. Upon this Consideration, the Earl of *Portmore*, a Valiant and Experienc'd General, who had distinguish'd himself on many Occasions in the late War, (under the name of Sir *David Collier*) and whose unwilling Idleness, was lamented by all the Well-wishers to the Common Cause, was appointed Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in *Portugal*, in the room of the Earl of *Galway*, whose Advanc'd Age and Infirmitie, rendred him unfit for Action: not to mention his intimacy with the late Treasurer. On the other Hand, the Lord *Windsor*, The Lord who some Years before, had a fine Regiment of Horse taken from him, (either for not Voting in the House of Commons according to the desire of the Great Man before mention'd, or for opposing the Election of his Son, the Lord *Rialton*) was now restor'd to Her Majesty's Favour, and advanc'd to the Post of a Lieutenant-General. At the same time, General *Webb*, to whose memorable Victory at *Wynendale*, the Allies were principally indebted for the Conquest of the important Town of *Lisle*; but whose Glory was, at first, like to have been given to one

that had no share in that Action, was appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight.

New Parliament call'd.

Thanksgiving appointed.

On the 26th of September, the Queen in Council order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd for Calling a New Parliament ; the Writs to bear *Teste* the 27. of that Month, and be returnable the 25. of November next : and another, in order to the Electing and Summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland ; and at the same time, Two other Proclamations were order'd to be publish'd for a Publick Thanksgiving, on the 7th of November, both in England and Scotland ; for the Wonderful Course of Success this Campaign, and more particularly, the Signal and Glorious Victory in Spain.

* Sept. 28.
The Queen goes
to Hampton-
Court.

New Commissi-
on of the Lieu-
tenancy of
London.

The Design of
it.

Two days * after, the Queen went to Hampton-Court, having, the same day order'd the Seals to be put to a Commission for renewing the Lieutenantcy of the City of London ; in which several Whiggs that were in the former Commission were left out, and Tories put in their Places. This New Commission was chiefly design'd, both to prevent Sir Gilbert Heathcote, an Alderman next the Chair, and Governoeur of the Bank of England, (who, as I told you in my former, had given some Offence to the Court, by his Application to the Queen, in favour of the Old Ministry) from being Chosen Lord-Mayor ; and to strengthen the Interest of the Church-Party, in the Election of Parliament Men for the Capital City, which, generally, has a great Influence upon other Elections. But the said Commission was open'd too late, to have the first intended effect : for the Election for a Lord-Mayor coming on the 29th of September, according

to Custom, the Majority appear'd for Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, and Sir *Robert Beachcroft*; and tho' a Poll was demanded, and great Interest made by the Church Party for Sir *Richard Hoare*, yet the two first had the Majority of Voices; and being on the 5th of October, return'd by the Common-Hall, the Court of Aldermen did on the 11th chuse Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Lord-Mayor for the Year ensuing, to the great Mortification of the Church-Party; tho' Sir *Gilbert* had but common Justice done him; there being an Agreement made some Years ago, between the Aldermen of this City, to chuse him who is next the Chair, to prevent Animosities and Disputes. On the 10th of October, the Queen's Commission for a New Lieutenantcy of London, was open'd at Guild-Hall, where Sir *Samuel Garrard*, the then present Lord-Mayor, Sir *Francis Child*, Sir *John Parsons*, Sir *Robert Bedingsfield*, Sir *William Withers*, and Sir *Richard Hoare*, all of the Church-Party, were Chosen Colonels of the Six City Regiments.

Sir Gilbert
Heathcote,
Chosen Lord-
Mayor.

Colonels of the
City Regiments
Chosen.

About a Fortnight * after, the Lord-
Mayor, and the rest of the Lieutenantcy, * Octob. 23.
waited upon the Queen at Hampton-Court, and presented the following Address to Her Majesty.

Address of the
Lieutenancy of
London to
the Queen.

To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, and the rest of your Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenantcy for the City of London.

Dread Sovereign,

No sooner did we find our Selves Honour-
ed by Your Royal Commission, but we una-

nimously resolved to crave leave humbly to prostrate our Selves before Your Majesty, to assure You, that our Fidelity to Your Majesty shall ever remain most Firm and Inviolable.

We should be utterly unworthy of that Trust which you have been pleased to repose in us, were we not fully determined to employ those Arms which your Majesty has put into our Hands, for the Defence of your Royal Person and Prerogative.

We own your Right to be Indefeazable, your Person Sacred, and your Throne to be Hereditary; and will be always prepared to hazard all that is dear to us in Defence of your Crown against the Insolence of any Faction at Home, and the Despicable Menaces of a Pretender Abroad.

The Primitive and Apostolical Doctrines and Precepts of our Pure and Undefiled Mother the Church of England, we will Observe, Support, and Defend, in Opposition to Popery on the one Hand, and Fanaticism on the other; however with a tender Regard to those truly Conscientious, who quietly enjoy their Liberty without disturbing her Peace. And we are firmly resolved to maintain, to the utmost of our Power, the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover.

And as we cannot omit to Congratulate your Majesty on the great and uninterrupted Successes, with which it hath pleased the Divine Goodness to Bless your Majesty's Arms, and those of your Allies Abroad: So we do, with equal Joy and Gratitude, reflect on the Wisdom of your Councils at Home, so greatly tending to the Ease, Satisfaction, and Welfare of your People, and the Preservation and Maintenance of our most Excellent and Happy Constitution.

May the Almighty, as a Reward of your Majesty's

Majesty's Piety, yet vouchsafe such further Successes as may procure the Blessings of a lasting Peace. And may your Majesty long Live and Reign in the Hearts of all your People.

To which Address Her Majesty return'd the following Answer:

I Thank you heartily for this Dutiful Address ; and take this Occasion to recommend ^{The Queen's} Answer. to you that part of your Duty, the Preserving the Peace of the City.

I also desire you, as you have great Fortunes of your own, that you will use your Endeavours to Support the Publick Credit.

It was expected, that this Recommendation from the Queen, would have had a good effect, and engaged the Church-Party in the City, to lend Money to the Government, and to use their utmost Endeavours to Support the Publick Credit ; but neither of this happen'd ; ^{Publick Funds.} and so the Bank and East-India Stocks, Annuities, and other Funds, continued sinking ; which gave the New Ministry some Uneasiness ; the rather, because some Bills of Exchange drawn from Genoa for Remittances into Spain, happen'd, at this Juncture, to be protested.

By this time, the Elections for Parliament ^{Elections for} Men were over in several Places ; and by Parliament the first Returns it appear'd, that amongst ^{Men.} the New Members, the number of the Whiggs was almost equal with that of the Tories ; which, as was then given out, answer'd the Expectation and Desires of those, who having gain'd their Chief Aim, which was to get the late Lord Treasurer and his Creatures remov'd : and having now the Principal

pal Management of Affairs, design'd to carry things fair and even between both Parties ; and therefore wish'd only for such a Majority of the Church-Party in the House of Commons, as might countenance the *New Scheme* ; and which, on the other hand, they might easily check, by means of their own Creatures, if an unseasonable Zeal for the Church should prompt 'em to make any Motions against the *Toleration* granted by Law to the Dissenters.' If this was the real intention of the New Ministry, which seems very probable and agreeable to the *Moderate Principles* of the *Chief Contriver* of the late *Alterations* : it soon appear'd that they were either mistaken in their Computation, or disappointed in their Wishes ; and that the New Members of the Church Party, far out-number'd those of the contrary side ; which, besides the Influence of the Court, was owing to several other Causes.

*In favour of
the Church
Party.*

Reasons of it. In the first place, many of the *Whigg Gentlemen*, who either could not be induc'd to believe that the last Parliament should be dissolv'd, till the Blow was given ; or who, in case of a Dissolution, thought themselves secure of being new-chosen, had supinely neglected making an Interest ; whilst those who design'd to oppose 'em, had early taken all the necessary Measures to carry their Point : Secondly, the Ferment rais'd by Dr. *Sacheverell's Trial*, was now rather encreas'd than abated ; being industriously fomented and propagated throughout the Kingdom, in order to influence *Elections*, which it did equally ; and in a more Visible Manner, in the Cities and Boroughs through which that Divine pass'd in his Triumphant Progress,

the

the last Summer. Thirdly, the Inferior Clergy, (a few excepted) thinking themselves attack'd through the sides of Dr. Sacheverell, and their Holy Function Vilified by the Parliamentary Censure past upon him, were more than ordinarily Zealous and Diligent in promoting the Interest of such as they thought best affected to the Church; not only without much regard to the necessary Qualifications of Personal Merit or Estate in the Candidates, but in some Instances, in breach of the common Duties of Gratitude, strenuously opposing their very Patrons and Benefactors. And in the last place, the Mobility, whose Tumultuous Risings, in favour of Dr. Sacheverell, seem'd, if not allow'd, at least conniv'd at, by the Impunity of their Leaders; and whose Spirits had wonderfully been inflam'd by a Multitude of Lentious Writings, in which the *Whiggs* were represented as *Atheists* and *Republicans*; appear'd now, with unusual Confidence, and as it were, arm'd with Authority, at the Elections on the side of the *Church* and *Monarchy*; and not only by Reproachful Language, and Odious Epithets, but even by Blows, deter'd those who came to Vote contrary to the *Voice of the People*; insomuch, that if the *Whiggs* had not on this Occasion, practic'd what they pretend to, *Moderation*, these New Elections might have ended in, what was by many apprehended, a *Civil War*: So dangerous it is, to let loose giddy, unthinking Multitude! The Influence of the Mob, was in a particular manner remarkable in the Election for the City of Westminster, where Mr. Medlicot, and Mr. Cross, being set up by the *Church-Party*, some

of those who offer'd to give their Voices for
*Particularly in their Competitors, General Stanhope, and
Westminster.* Sir *Henry Dutton Colt*, were knock'd down,
and sorely Wounded, which oblig'd many
of their Party to return Home without Pol-
ling ; whereby the Two first Candidates had
a vast Majority. The *Whiggs* expected that
the Election of the City of *London*, would
ballance that of *Westminster* ; and, indeed,

* Octob. 9. *The Church-Party very in-
dusrious in the Election of the City of
London.* the * first day of the Poll, their Candidates
had a considerable Advantage ; but such In-
dustry was used by the then Lord-Mayor
and the Aldermen of the Church Party, in
bringing many Citizens upon the Livery,
* Octob. 14. and engaging their Votes, that upon the *
closing of the Books, the Poll stood thus :

Of the Church Party.	Sir William Withers	3629
	Sir Richard Hoare	3572
	Sir George Newland	3385
	John Cass, Esq;	3240
Of the Whiggs.	Sir Gilbert Heathcote	3185
	Sir William Ashhurst	3048
	Sir James Bateman	3104
	John Ward, Esq;	3224

*Rejoycings in
the City.* The four first being declar'd, the latter
suspecting foul Play, demanded a Scrutiny,
which was granted ; but which avail'd them
nothing. The same day the Poll was end-
ed, there were extraordinary Rejoycings
throughout the City, by Illuminations, Bone-
fires, and Ringing of Bells, &c. And the
Tumultuous Mob was so exalted and so en-
raged against those who seem'd not to par-
take in the Publick Joy, that they broke all
the Windows they saw without Lights,
without Distinction ; so that many Houses
of the *Church Party* were damag'd, as well as
those of the *Whiggs* ; and in particular, that
of the *Mob Riotous and Infor-
mants*.

of Sir Richard Hoare, one of the Four, for whose sakes these Rejoycings were made ; which shews by what Spirit of Blindness and Intoxication the Rascality is govern'd. Some days before, the Mob committed a more Bare-fac'd and Audacious Piece of Outrageousness : For as Sir Gilbert Heathcote, one of the Whigg Candidates, was going out of *Guild-Hall*, they not only Insulted him by Reviling Language, but one of them, more Insolent than the rest, spit in his Face ; an Affront which perhaps was never offer'd before, in any civiliz'd Nation, to a Person of his Character ; he being the Lord-Mayor Elect of this Capital City ; and as such, the most Eminent Civil Magistrate in all *Christendom*. I could relate several other Instances of Popular Madnes and Fury, upon occasion of these Elections ; but such Passages are better obliterated by Silence, than recorded in History.

Sir Gilbert
Heathcote
Insulted.

It is to be observ'd, that whilst the Election of the City of *Westminster* was depending, a Paper was * dispers'd, written in * Octob. 7.
French, with the Title of *A VIS Salutaire aux Refugiez, sur l'Election des Membres de Parliament* ; That is, *Wholesome Advice to the Refugees, about the Election of Members of Parliament* ; importing, in substance, ‘ That since the French Refugees could not, at this Juncture, stand Neuter, without disobliging both Parties ; they ought to adhere to that which the Court did visibly favour, and give their Votes for Mr. Medlycot, and Mr. Cross ; whereby they would secure to themselves, the great Bounties they received from the Queen, and even get 'em Increas'd ; that how Charitable soever Her

Advice to the
French Refu-
gees Publish'd.

‘ Majestly might be suppos’d to be, it was not
 ‘ reasonable for them to flatter themselves,
 ‘ that She would continue profusely pouring
 ‘ down Her Favours on People who should
 ‘ be so ungrateful, as to joyn with those who
 ‘ design’d to render Her Desires Ineffectual.
 ‘ That for want of a just Complaisance on
 ‘ this Occasion, they might deprive the
 ‘ Tradesmen amongst them, of the Support
 ‘ and Countenance of the Crown, against the
 ‘ Severity of the Laws about Apprentices ;
 ‘ and endanger the loss of so many Pensions,
 ‘ which Her Majesty bestow’d on so great a
 ‘ number of Refugees: That they ought, be-
 ‘ sides, to consider, that their Adherence to
 ‘ the Crown, was the only way for them to
 ‘ make themselves considerable ; that the
 ‘ Two great Parties of this Nation being
 ‘ ever struggling, and almost of an equal
 ‘ Strength, they were *Conquerors*, and *Con-*
 ‘ *quer’d* by turns : So that let the *French Re-*
 ‘ *fugees* chuse what side they pleas’d, tho’ they
 ‘ might, indeed, side with the strongest, some-
 ‘ times, yet they would at other times, strike
 ‘ in with the weakest ; in which case, they
 ‘ would be Obnoxious, and expos’d to the
 ‘ Resentment of the prevailing Party; where-
 ‘ as, if they adhered to the *Crown*, they would
 ‘ be protected by it, and be look’d upon as a
 ‘ *Body of Reserve*, on which it might depend,
 ‘ to turn the Scale on the side it should like
 ‘ best. That even the Party which should
 ‘ get uppermost, being thereby become the
 ‘ *Court-Party*, would, in such a Case, look
 ‘ upon ‘em, as one of their *Bulwarks* ; and
 ‘ favour ‘em as much now, as it did thwart
 ‘ ‘em before ; just as an Army that has ta-
 ‘ ken a Town, takes care to preserve its

‘ For-

' Fortifications, which they endeavoured to
 ' batter down during the Siege. That the
 ' Refugees ought also to reflect on their past
 ' Conduct, in the Reign of the late King
 ' William, when they ever follow'd the Sen-
 ' timents of that Great Prince, and Con-
 ' summate Politician, who did oftentimes
 ' change Parties. That they were then sure to
 ' Vote, and be Zealous for such as that Prince
 ' favour'd, without examining under what
 ' Appellations or Banners they appear'd.
 ' That it could not be thought, that their
 ' Passion to please the Queen could be less ;
 ' that she had not upon any account de-
 ' serv'd, that they should make an *injurious*
 ' Difference between Her and the late King,
 ' since she was no less Bountiful and Chari-
 ' table towards 'em ; nay, had rather en-
 ' larg'd, than diminish'd their Pensions ; and
 ' had solemnly promis'd to use her utmost
 ' Endeavours to accomplish that for them,
 ' when She should make a Peace, which King
 ' William undoubtedly design'd to do at
 ' Ryswick ; that is, to procure their Resto-
 ' ration. That as they were not in a Con-
 ' dition to make a right Judgment of our
 ' Parties, which was a great Mystery even
 ' for most English-Men ; their surest way
 ' was to rely on the solemn Declarations,
 ' Her Majesty had made on all Occasions,
 ' that She was resolv'd to secure the Protes-
 ' tant Succession in the Illustrious House of
 ' Hanover ; and to maintain the *Toleration*
 ' *Act*. Concluding, that the present Mini-
 ' stry, was the same that begun the War
 ' with so much Zeal and Success ; and 'twas
 ' to be hoped, they would Gloriously end
 ' what they had so happily begun. This

*Disapprov'd by
most of the
Refugees,*

*Who Vote for
General Stan-
hope.*

*A sharp Letter
written to the
Author of the
Advice.*

nameless *Advice*, (which by common Fame, was Father'd upon a Minister of the French Royal Chappel at St. James's,) though approv'd by a Few, had a contrary effect with the generality of the French Refugees, who leaning on the *Low-Church Party*, and supposing that the Court had not espous'd the Interest of Mr. *Cross*, against that of General *Stanhope*, they follow'd the natural Bent of their Inclinations, in Voting for the latter, whom they justly thought highly qualified by his Birth and Abilities, to represent

the City of *Westminster*; and who seem'd at that Juncture, sufficiently recommended by his great Services and Successes in *Spain*.

On the other hand, the French Refugees were so Exasperated against the supposed Author of the *Advice* before-mentioned, whom they nick named, the *French Hatchetrell*, that bitter Invectives were cast upon him; and

some time after, a Printed Letter was Ad-dres'd to him, wherein he was Arraign'd and sharply Censur'd as a busie Intermeddler in Politicks, and a Disturber of his Brethren's Repose, who had Maliciously endeavour'd to render 'em suspected to the Queen, and odious to the English Nation, by representing them as a set of Men separate from the rest, and a Body of Reserve on which the Queen might depend, &c. Which extravagant Notion of the Refugees, was however, too chimerical to make any Impression on any Man in his right Senses. After this, the Writer of this Letter, vindicates the Conduct of the Refugees, shewing, that on all occasions, they had, as far as in them lay, contributed towards the Publick Welfare, and the Advancement of the Glory of the Nation; spilling their Blood in the Armies,

mies, with the same Zeal as the Natives ; setting up Manufactures, employing their Goods and Industry towards the Improvement of Trade ; and freely lending their Money to the Government, for the Support of Publick Credit, in the most difficult times. That as the Refugees had discharg'd their Obligations to the English Nation in general, so was their Carriage towards the Queen as blameless : that they never had question'd Her Title to the Crown, which they believ'd both Lawful and Indisputable ; that they had for Her Sacred Person, both a profound Veneration, and a most sincere Affection, which was still heighten'd by the lively and grateful Sense they had of Her unbounded Charity towards 'em. That they were inviolably Devoted to Her Interest, and heartily Zealous for Her Service ; respecting and admiring the Christian and Royal Virtues She was Mistress of, in so eminent a degree ; and being perswaded of Her Affection for the Protestant Religion, and with what a Spirit of Charity and Moderation, She employ'd Her Authority to promote and defend it. That they rejoic'd at the wonderful Successes of Her Arms ; look'd upon Her as a Glorious Instrument in the Hands of the Almighty, to confound and pull down the Common Enemy of Europe, and of the Protestant Religion ; and put up fervent Prayers for the lengthening of the days of so Great and so Virtuous a Princess, whose principal Glory was to be the Nursing Mother of the Church, and to make her People Flourishing and Happy. That the pretence for the Advice to the Refugees, was an ill-grounded and wretched Supposition ; that they were, indeed, numerous enough in Westminster, to make their Votes of some Consideration ; but were

were to be accounted for nothing in all the other parts of the Kingdom ; so that it was senseless to call 'em a Body of Reserve, and a Bulwark of the Court-Party ; which could not properly be said of 'em, unless they had an influence in all, or most of the other Elections. That the Refugees did not deny Mr. Medlycot's and Mr. Cross's Qualifications, for so distinguishing an Employment ; but neither could it be denied, that the other Two Candidates had also their Merits. That the Refugees were not ignorant that they had already fill'd that Station with Honour ; and seeing besides, that several great Lords espous'd their Interest, they could not imagine, that their Voting for them, could be a Disrespect to the Queen ; especially when they consider'd, that whilst the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, the Glory of the English Nation, and the Admiration of Europe, continued Penetrating into the Enemies Country, by the taking of the most important Barriers of their Dominions ; one of these Candidates signaliz'd his Zeal and Valour in Spain ; and by the share he had in two famous Victories, and the Conquest of several Provinces, added a fresh Lustre to the Glory of Her Majesty's Arms ; and shew'd how worthy he was of his Command, and how much he had merited the Esteem and Gratitude of his Country-Men. That the Assertion, that the Queen did visibly favour, Mr. Medlycot and Mr. Cross, was so far from Truth, that on the contrary, Her Majesty had declar'd, that She left Hier Subjects at their full Liberty, in that Respect. That the Refugees had, on this, behaved themselves as they did on the like Occasions ; some remaining quiet and silent ; and such as Voted, following their private Inclinations,

tions, after the Example of the English ; and giving their Voices, some for one Party, others for t'other ; as they used to do in the former Elections, without being ever Censur'd for it ; that whenever it shall please the Queen to make Her Will known, the Refugees will carry Submission and Obedience as far as can be expected from good and dutiful Subjects, without having need of the pretended wholsome Advice. That the Writer of that Libel, had shew'd his Folly and Malignity, not only in what he said of the Refugees, but also in daring to ascribe Sentiments of Anger and Revenge to Her Majesty, both Injurious to Her, and Inconsistent with Her Moderation, Charity and Justice : For if according to the Author of the Advice, those who subsisted by the Royal Beneficence, were to be deprived of their Pensions, and forc'd to Starve, for the suppos'd failing of the Refugees on this Occasion ; in such a Case, the Innocent would be made to bear the Punishment of the Guilty ; it being Notorious, that most of those who have a share in the Royal Bounty, are not able to be House-keepers, and therefore have no Right to Vote in Elections. Concluding, that the Writer of the Advice, who had rais'd this Clamour against the Refugees, to curry Favour, was mistaken if he thought that so Odious a Proceeding should be acceptable to the Queen, and procure him a Preferment ; Her Majesty being too clear Sighted, and too Just to be imposed upon ; and that having ascrib'd such Injurious Sentiments to Her Majesty, he should rather be in danger of Her Displeasure, but that Mercy may be hoped from so Indulgent and so Good a Princess. I thought fit to preserve the Substance of these Two Pieces ; because the first was Industriously sup-

suppress'd soon after its Publication ; and because the other, (which is grown scarce) shews the genuine Temper and Sentiments of the *French Refugees* in *England*, with respect to the Queen and Nation. It would require a Volume by it self, to abstract all the other Papers and Pamphlets that were publish'd in *English*, in order to influence Elections ; but it being Customary in this Country upon such Occasions, for both Parties to rail at one another, and by all possible Methods to endeavour to make the opposite side Obnoxious, I shall not rake into so much Filth ; and shall only take notice, that about this time, the following Paper was secretly Dispers'd, and found early in the Morning at the Doors of several *Whigish* Lords and Gentlemen.

*A Paper dis-
pers'd in fa-
vour of the
Pretender.*

Vivat
JACOBUS TERTIUS,
Princeps Noster
Legitimus.

M — G — D — H.

Neither the Author, nor Spreaders of this Paper, who are undoubtedly *Papists* and *Jacobites*, are yet discover'd ; and as for the four Capital Letters, it was conjectur'd, that they contain'd a Curse upon the Protestant Succession.

One thing more is observable about the Elections, viz. that many of the *Tories* had boasted, that none of the *Managers* against Dr. *Sacheverell* would be Chosen again ; but notwithstanding the utmost endeavours that were used by the Church-Party, Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Thompson*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and Mr. *Wolpole*, were return'd, as

*Some of the
Managers Re-
chosen.*

as was also General Stanhope, tho' he lost his Election at Westminster.

As for the Elections in Scotland, those for the *House of Commons*, went (as far as I can be inform'd) near upon an equal foot between both Parties ; but as for those of the Peers, it is reckon'd that they are all of the Court-Party : their Names as they were return'd on the 10th of November, are as follows.

Duke of Hamilton.	* Earl of Kinnoule.
* Duke of Atholl.	Earl of Northesk.
* Marq. of Annandale.	Earl of Orkney.
* Earl Marshal.	Earl of Roseberry.
* Earl of Eglintoun.	Earl of Islay.
Earl of Mar.	* Viscount Kilsythe.
Earl of Loudoun.	* Lord Balmerino.
* Earl of Hume.	* Lord Blantyre.

Where you may observe, that the Nine marked with Asterisks, were not of the last Parliament, but were Chosen instead of the Nine following, viz.

Duke of Montross.	Earl of Wymes.
Duke of Roxborough.	Earl of Leven.
Marq. of Lothian.	Earl of Seaford.
Earl of Crawfurd.	Earl of Glasgow.
Earl of Rothes.	

There was some time before the Return before mentioned, a strong Report, that the Queen would Create several New Peers, in order to ballance the *Whigg* Lords, who had the Majority : but whether the number of the *North British* Peers was thought sufficient for that purpose, or whether such a Design was never thought of, 'tis certain, that no Creation has yet been made.

*The New Lord
Mayor Sworn;
Solemnity
omitted.*

On the 30th of Octob. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the New Lord-Mayor, was, according to Custom, Sworn at the Exchequer in *Westminster*; but the Pageants, and some other parts of the Solemnity of that day, which used to be the greatest Festival in this Metropolis, were omitted: the Lord-Mayor well knowing, that he was not acceptable to the Common-People, some of whom were so Insolent, as to Insult him in his Cavalcade.

* Novemb. 1. Two Days * after, dyed John Thompson, *The Lord Haverham*, Famous, for several Years verisham Dyes past, for his Speeches in Parliament, in which unlamented by either Party.

*A short ac-
count of his
Life and Cha-
racter.*

Lord Haverham, Famous, for several Years past, for his Speeches in Parliament, in which he boldly laid open the Faults and Mismanagements of the Ministry; so that as he was not Lamented by the *VWhiggs*, he was I suppose, as little regretted by the *Tories*; some of the latter being apprehensive that he might now carp at 'em, as he had done before at their Antagonists. This Noble Person was the Son of Maurice Thompson, Esq; the Eldest Branch of a very Ancient Family in *Buckinghamshire*; whose chief Estate lay in and about *Haverham* in that County. His excellent Natural Parts were improv'd by all the Acquisitions of Polite Literature; but thro' the Influence of his Father, who in the late Civil Wars, had taken up Arms against the Royal Party, he was Bred up in the *Republican* Principles, which got Root in him, as he grew in Years, from his great Intimacy with the late Lord *Wharton*, a resolute Stickler for Liberty in the Reign of King Charles II. By means of this Noble Peer, he gain'd the Friendship and Esteem of *Arthur, Earl of Anglesey*, then Lord Privy Seal, who very much favoured the *Dissenters*; and whose Daughter, the Lady

Lady Frances *VWindham*, (Relict of John *VWindham* of *Felbridge-Hall* in the County of *Norfolk*, Esq;) he, some time after, married; and had by her, One Son *Maurice*, who succeeds him in Honour and Estate; and Eight Daughters; Seven of whom are living, Six * married, and the other a † Maid- * *Viz.* *Hele-*
na, Elizabeth, Mary, Fran-
ces, Kath-
rine, and Do-
rothy.
This Match brought him into the good na,
Graces of King Charles II. who would have
prefer'd him, but that he found him unfit for
his purpose, and unwilling to comply with
some Designs then on foot at Court. How-
ever, he was by that Prince created a Ba-
ronet in 1673. and at the same time, offer'd
the Place of Treasurer of the Chambers,
which he refus'd. In the Year 1678, being
a Member of Parliament, he warmly insist-
*ed on a strict Inquiry into the *Popish Plot*,*
and was a strenuous Promoter of the Bill of
**Exclusion* : Nor was he less Zealous against*
the prevailing Vices and sinister Designs of
the Court in the succeeding Parliament ;
*and in that of *Oxford*, was for the Speaker's*
keeping the Chair, after the King had ab-
ruptly dissolv'd 'em. Being chosen again
in 1685. he brought the same Principles and
Sentiments to the Parliament-House : and tho'
*upon the Duke of *Monmouth's Rebellion*,*
he readily Voted for the Attainder ;
yet when it was quash'd, he spoke with great
*Resolution against King *James's* keeping a*
Standing Army. In 1688. he was one of
*the first that Sign'd the *Association* to invite*
*the Prince of *Orange* over into *England* ; and*
none of the last that joyn'd him upon his
Landing in the West. Upon that Prince's
Accession to the Throne, he was call'd to
assist at Court with his Counsels, but was

contented with serving his Country, both in the Convention and the Parliament that ensued, till the year 1696. when he was Created Baron of Haverham, and made one of the Lords of the Admiralty: He continued

* March 1701. in that Post, till the Earl of Pembroke was * made Lord High Admiral ; at which Promotion he was so disgusted, that from that time, he took all Opportunities of thwarting almost every thing that was advanc'd by the Court. About Three Months after, (June 13. 1701.) in a free Conference between both Houses, upon a Difference about the Tryal of the Impeach'd Lords, the Commons insisting, That the Peers Accus'd of the same Crimes, should not be admitted to Vote and be Judges in each others respective Cases ; the Lord Haverham made a Speech, wherein he strenuously asserted the Right of Judicature inherent in the Peers ; and said, that as to the Lords Voting in their own Case, the Commons themselves had made this Precedent : for in these Impeachments, they had allow'd Men equally concern'd in the same Facts, to Vote in their own House ; and besides, had left some Men in the same Circumstances at the Head of Affairs near the King's Person, to do any Mischief, if they were inclinable to it ; so that it look'd as if the Commons thought them all innocent. This Speech gave so great Offence to the Commons, that they sent, the same day, to the House of Peers, a Charge against the Lord Haverham, demanding immediate Satisfaction, and refusing to proceed till Reparation was made 'em : which Difficulty put an end to all good Correspondence between the Two Houses, and occasion'd a sudden Prorogation, and, afterwards, a Dissolution.

Upon

Upon the Death of King *William*, in 1702. the Lord *Haverham* was inclinable to come into any Measures with the present Government ; and accordingly made his Visits to the New Ministers ; but finding no effect of their fair Promises, he went on with his Resentment against the Court ; and was a great Obstacle to the *Occasional Con-formity Bill*, which, at that time, was Voted for, by all that had Places of Trust. In the Year 1703. he again exerted his Power to prevent that Bill from making any Advance in the House of Peers ; and (*as he says himself*, in some Notes found after his Death)

' joyn'd in a Consultation over the Water,
 ' where it amaz'd him to see certain Persons,
 ' that seemingly Espouz'd and Voted for it,
 ' make Interest against it : but his joyning
 ' with them, did not hinder him from op-
 ' posing their *Exorbitance of Power* in Par-
 ' liament, and calling in Question some Ex-
 ' cesses which he had Reason to believe had
 ' crept into the *Treasury*. In 1704. a cer-
 ' tain great Man with a *White* * *Staff*, made * *I suppose he*
 ' some Advances to him, which he could *means the Lord*
 ' not in Conscience accept ; nor he believed T — r.
 ' the other, for want of it, have made good ;
 ' but he avoided the Snare, and help'd to
 ' give the finishing stroke to the Death of
 ' the *Occasional Bill* ; for which he had that
 ' Peer's Thanks, but only from the Teeth
 ' outwards. In 1705. the Duke of *Devon-*
shire, talk'd to him about making his *Peace*
 ' with some Courtiers, in order to Prefer-
 ' ment ; but he told him, *there must be a*
thorough Change, not a Removal of Three or
Four, before he could venture into the Ser-
vice. In 1706. he stickled against the
 ' Union,

' Union, being of Opinion at that time, that
 ' it would be prejudicial to the English In-
 ' terest, as well as to the Privileges of the
 * The Whig- ' Scots Peerage. And finding several * Bi-
 gish. ' shops violent in extirpating Episcopacy
 ' out of Scotland, had the better Opinion of
 * Meaning the ' such of their Bench as * were for a Tol-
 High Church ' eration for Episcopal Dissenters, and ever
 Bishops. ' after Voted along with 'em. About this
 time, he was as he own'd himself an *Occasi-*
onal Conformist, going sometimes to Church,
 and sometimes to Meetings; but in 1707.
 ' he resolv'd to be a constant Communicant
 ' of the Church Establish'd by Law. The
 ' same Year, he urg'd an Inquiry into the
 ' real Causes (as he said) of the Pretender's
 ' intended Invasion; not such as were Fictiti-
 ' ous, and bore little resemblance to Truth;
 ' but in this, as in many other Instances of his
 ' Zeal, to detect ill Practices, was over-rul'd.
 ' In 1708. he laid the Ill Condition of the
 ' Garrisons and Forts in Scotland, before the
 ' Parliament; but to no purpose: through
 ' the prevailing Interest of the Ministry. In
 ' the Year 1710. he made a Speech in De-
 fence of Dr. Sacheverell and the Church
 ' Establish'd; and, some Months after, had
 the Satisfaction to see the Change of the Mi-
 nistry he had so warmly oppos'd; the Disso-
 lution of the Parliament; and the New Elec-
 tions agreeable to the Principles he had
 lately embraced. In May 1709. he mar-
 ried to his Second Wife Mrs Graham, the
 Relict of Lieutenant General Graham, who
 died the Spring following. He dyed himself
 at his Seat in Richmond, and was Inter'd in
 the Church there; the Pall being born up
 by the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Roche-

ster, and the Lords, Hyde, Howard, Cheyney, and Mohun.

On the 6th of November, the Queen came from Hampton-Court to Her Palace at St. James's; and the next day, being appointed for a General Thanksgiving, Her Majesty went to Her Royal Chappel; where after Divine Service, in which *Te Deum* was Sung to excellent Musick, Dr. Stanhope preach'd a Sermon: but modestly declin'd enlarging on the Successes in Spain, because, as he hinted, General Stanhope his Relation, had so great a share in them. It was reported, that the Queen did not go to the Cathedral of St. Paul, in the City, as usual, to avoid giving the Mob an opprtunity to assemble, and commit Riots. The next * day, Her * Nov. 8. Majesty return'd to Hampton-Court.

It was about this time industriously given out by the *Enemies* of the *New Ministry*, Report of a Jealousy between two Great Men. that there was a growing Jealousy between Two Great Men; and that to prevent the ill Effects of it, the Queen had resolv'd to make the one High-Træasurer; and to buy the place of Master of the Rolls for the other; but this Report appear'd to be altogether groundless: and those two Persons have hitherto acted with all the Unanimity and Friendship imaginable.

On the 9th of November, the following Advertisement was Publish'd in the London in the London Gazette,

Whereas some Evil designing Persons have unscrewed and taken away several Iron Bolts out of the great Timbers of the West Roof of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; Her Majesty, for the better Discovery of the Offenders, is pleased to promise Her most gracious

cious Pardon for the said Crime to any Person concerned therein, who shall discover his Accomplices in the said Fact, so as they, or any of them, may be Convicted thereof.

H. St. JOHN.

And as a further Encouragement for any Person concern'd in the said Fact, that shall make such Discovery of his Accomplices, so that they or any of them may be Convicted thereof, he shall receive a Reward of Fifty Pounds, to be paid by Sir Richard Hoare, at the Golden-Bottle in Fleetstreet, within ten Days after such Conviction.

Which occasions the Report of a Pretended Plot.

This Advertisement, which was again inserted in the next Gazette, occasion'd some Alarm; and gave a handle for the report of a Plot to destroy the Queen and the Court, by the Fall of the Roof of the Cathedral of St. Paul, on the Thanksgiving Day, when it was suppos'd Her Majesty would have gone thither: Which pretended Screw-Plot, as it was afterwards call'd, many uncharitable Persons were ready enough to fasten upon the Whiggs. But upon Enquiry, it appear'd, that the missing of the Iron Pins, was owing to the neglect of some Workmen, who thought the Timbers sufficiently fasten'd without 'em.

Baron Spanheim's Death.

On the 14th of November in the Evening, dy'd the famous Baron Spanheim, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, after having resided about Nine Years at this Court with great Reputation. And because the Publick are no less curious to know the Particulars of the Death of Great Men, than those of their Lives, it will not be improper to mention, that his Decease was haffen'd, by having eat too great a quantity of fine Grapes. For having taken a Venit to ease his Stomach,

mach, and refusing to take, at the same time, a Posset to help carry it off, the Remedy did not operate till he was gone to Bed ; and the violent Motion having on the other hand, stir'd a stone he had in the Bladder, and stop'd his Urine, he expir'd the next Night. His *His Character.* Great Parts and Learning are sufficiently known by the Books he had publish'd during his Life ; and I shall only add, that some time before his Death, he put the finishing hand to his Second Part of his excellent *Latin Treatise* relating to *Antiquities and Medals* ; the first Part of which, was Printed here some Years ago, in a large Volume in *Folio*. His exemplary Morals, Piety, and Charity, gain'd him the Love and Veneration of all good Men : and he was particularly lamented by all the Foreign Ministers residing here, who, both on the account of his great Knowledge in the Civil Law, and *Laws of Nations*, and his consummate Experience, look'd on him as their President ; and never fail'd consulting him on all occasions, wherein the Dignity, Honour and Priviledges of their Character were concern'd. On the other hand, his Wise and Prudent Carriage procur'd him the Esteem of all the Princes near whom he resided : The King of *France*, who (to do him Justice tho' an Eneiny) must be allow'd to be a good Judge of Merit, was wonderfully taken with his Conversation, and saw him depart his Court with some Regret ; and Her *Britannick* Majesty had so great a Value for him, that besides the particular Marks of Favour, which on many Occasions, She bestow'd upon him when alive ; She was still generously pleas'd to honour his Memory, by giving to his only Daughter (the Mar-

chioness of *Montandre*) the Sum of one Thousand Guineas, the usual Present of this Court, to Ambassadors Extraordinary, when they take their Leaves. He dyed in the 81st year of his Age, and was Buried in *Westminster-Abbey*, near the Corps of his Wife, who dyed about Two Years before.

**The Lord Griffin dyes,*
Nov. 10.

Some days before, * dyed a Noble Person, who for some Years past, ow'd his Life to Her Majesty's Mercy ; I mean, *Edward Lord Griffin* ; who being taken on Board the *Salisbury*, upon the *Pretender's Attempt* on *Scotland* ; and lying already under Condemnation of Death, was committed to the *Tower*, where he at last expired, in a very advanc'd Age, after he had, from Month to Month, been respited by Her Majesty's Favour.

The Lord Shannon resigns his Command of Six Regiments Embark'd for Portugal.

The *Lord Shannon*, a Major General, having resign'd the Command of the Six Battalions which encamp'd the last Summer in the Isle of *Wight*, and which were about this time embark'd, in order, as 'twas then thought, to be forthwith transported to *Portugal*, Her Majesty appointed Major General *Wheitham*, and Brigadier *Briton* to command them.

The Earl of Galway, has Audience of the Queen.
Nov. 18.

On the 18th of November, the Queen came from *Hampton-Court* to St. James's Palace ; where, the same Evening, the Earl of *Galway*, who was some Days before arriv'd from *Portugal* ; and whose waiting upon the Queen, had been excus'd till Her Majesty should come to Town, had the Honour of Kissing Her Majesty's Hand ; and met with a more gracious Reception than many expected ; by reason of the Removal of the Lord Treasurer, his intimate Friend. The next

next * day, being Sunday, there was a great * Nov. 19. Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry at Court ; and the Two New Bishops of Bristol *The two New* and St. David's, were Consecrated in the *Bishops Conse-* Arch-Bishop's Chappel at Lambeth. *crated.*

The Meeting of the Parliament approaching, and the Elections being over, the Church-*About 240 New Members Party* were overjoy'd to find, that about 240 return'd. New Members most, if not all, of their side, were return'd, so that they had no Reason to doubt of having a great Majority.

The Parliament being met on the appointed * day, the Queen came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity ; and having sent for the Commons, the Lord Keeper, by Her Majesty's Command, notify'd to them, Her Majesty's Pleasure, that they should forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Person to be their Speaker, and present him to Her Majesty the Monday following. The Commons being return'd to their own House, proceeded accordingly to the Choice of a Speaker, which, as 'twas generally expected, fell, without any Opposition, on William Bromley, Esq; who for many Years past, had been Chosen Member for the University of Oxford. He could not fail of having all the Votes of the Church-Party, of which he had been one of the most constant and most resolute Leaders ; particularly in the two first Parliaments of this Reign, when he brought in, and strenuously stickled for the Occasional Conformity-Bill : not to mention his natural and acquired Abilities, and consummate Experience of Parliamentary Methods of Proceeding ; which alone sufficiently recommended him to that high Station. It is observable, that Sir Thomas Han-

His Character,

mere, Mr. Smith, (formerly Speaker) and another Member, were, at first propos'd: but this was only to try the Temper and Affections of the House; for assoon as Mr. Bromley was named, the general Voice was for him.

The Queen being on the 27th of November, return'd to the House of Peers, the Commons presented their Speaker to Her Majesty, who having approved their Choice, She, afterwards, made the following Speech to both Houses:

*The Queen's
Speech.
Nov. 27.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

' **I** Have by Calling this Parliament made appear the Confidence I place in the Duty and Affection of My Subjects; and I meet you here with the greatest Satisfaction, having no reason to doubt, but that I shall find such Returns, as will add new Life to Our Friends, and entirely disappoint the Hopes of Our Enemies.

' To this end, I shall Recommend to you what is absolutely Necessary for Our Common Safety.

' The Carrying on the War in all its Parts, but particularly in Spain, with the utmost Vigour, is the likeliest Means, with God's Blessing, to procure a Safe and Honourable Peace for Us, and all Our Allies, whose Support and Interest I have truly at heart.

' For this purpose, I must ask from you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the Necessary Supplies for the next Year's Service: And let Me put you in mind, that nothing will add so much to their Efficacy as Unanimity and Dispatch.

' I cannot, without great Concern, mention

tion to you, that the Navy and other Offices are burthen'd with heavy Debts, which so far affect the Publick Service, that I most earnestly desire you to find some Way to answer those Demands; and to prevent the like for the Time to come; the Justice of Parliament in satisfying former Engagements, being the certain Way for Preserving and Establishing National Credit.

I am sensibly touch'd with what my People suffer by this Long and Expensive War, to which when it shall please God to put an End, the Flourishing Condition of My Subjects shall be as much My Care, as their Safety is at present.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Eyes both of Friends and Enemies are upon you: The Way to give Spirit to the One, and to defeat the restless Malice of the Other, is to proceed in such manner as becomes a British Parliament.

I shall in the plainest Words tell you my Intentions, and I do this with the greater Satisfaction, because I depend upon their being Agreeable to you.

I am Resolv'd to Support and Encourage the Church of England as by Law Establish'd:

To Preserve the British Constitution according to the Union:

And to Maintain the Indulgence by Law allowed to Scrupulous Consciences.

And that all these may be transmitted to Posterity, I shall employ none, but such as are heartily for the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, the Interest of which Family no Person can be more truly concern'd for than My Self.

These

‘ These are My Resolutions ; and your
 ‘ Concurrence with Me in a steady Pursuit
 ‘ of them will best manifest your Zeal for
 ‘ Our Religion, for the Interest of Our
 ‘ Country, for your own Safety, and for
 ‘ My Honour.

This excellent Speech was receiv'd with general Applause : tho' it is remarkable, that it had a contrary effect to what it was expected in relation to the Publick Funds. The same had through different Causes (which may be more properly deduced in another Place) been sinking ever since the Removal of the Earl of Sunderland ; which was look'd upon as a sure Indication and Fore-runner of the Changes that ensued : Insomuch that the Stock of the Bank of England, which is, as it were, the Standard of the rest, and which was then at about 124 per Cent, fell by degrees, near 30 per Cent ; insomuch that on the 1st day of November, it was at 95 and a half. However, many of the Whiggs, and Dissenters, who entertain'd strange Notions and Jealousies of the New Ministry and Parliament, which were thought to be rais'd and fomented by those that were put out of place, having recover'd their Fears ; and it being reasonably expected that the Commons would discharge all Publick Debts, as the only means effectually to retrieve and maintain National Credit, the Stocks began to rise again ; so that on the Monday, the Queen made Her Speech to the Parliament, about Noon, the Bank was advanc'd to 108. But no sooner was this Speech out of Her Majesty's Mouth, than some of the Stock-Jobbers that heard it, posted to Exchange-Alley ; and whether through Mistake and Ignorance, or Ill will and Design, related that

*Fall of the
Publick Funds.*

*The Queen's
Speech miscon-
strued by some
ignorant or ill
desiring Per-
sons.*

that the Queen had not mention'd the maintaining of the TOLERATION-ACT, as She did formerly, and was now expected, but only the INDULGENCE by Law allow'd to Scrupulous Consciences; which they said was a Diminutive of the Toleration. They also excepted against the Epithet *Scrupulous*, instead of which, they would have had the word *Tender* join'd with *Consciences*; and some either more Splenetick or more Malicious, observ'd, that the Expressions used by the Queen in relation to the *Dissenters*, were the same as were often repeated in Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon on the 5th of November: Which renewing and even encreasing the Jealousies of the *Whiggs*, the Bank-Stock, fell that very day 3 per Cent; and tho' upon better Information, all were convinc'd, that the words *Toleration*, and *Indulgence*, *Tender* and *Scrupulous*, are of the same Import, and therefore interchangeable; yet thro' Fears and Jealousies of another nature, the Stocks continued sinking till New Year's Day, when the Bank was about 100. This Passage, in my Opinion, deserves the greater Attention, in that it shews how easily Men are deluded and govern'd, either by *mistaken Notions*, or *crafty Insinuations*, when *Prepossession* helps on the *Deceit*.

On the 28th of Novemb. the Lords agreed *The Lords Address to the Queen*, which they presented the next day, being as follows:

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, present our humble and hearty Thanks for Your Majesties most Gracious and Excellent Speech at the Opening this Parliament, and particularly for the great

great Confidence Your Majesty is pleas'd to place in the Duty and Affection of Your Subjects.

We Conceive it to be of the highest Importance, to Carry on the War with Vigour in all its Parts, and particularly in Spain, in order to Procure a Safe and Honourable Peace ; and Your Majesty may be Assur'd we shall Concur in all reasonable Methods to that End ; and we humbly hope Your Majesties great Example will Engage all Your Allies to joyn with Your Majesty, in doing their utmost to the same Purpose.

We have the Happiness to Agree entirely with Your Majesty in the several Resolutions You have declared so plainly and affectionately to Your Parliament : And we think our selves oblig'd to repeat our Thanks for Your Majesties great Care to transmit the Blessings of Your Reign to Posterity, by Securing the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover.

We cannot also but have a particular Satisfaction in the Assurances Your Majesty has given to Maintain and Encourage the Church of England as by Law Establish'd, which is the firmest Support of the Monarchy, and the strongest Defence against Popery.

We have no more to add, but that we shall carefully endeavour in all our Consultations, to proceed with that Unanimity and Dispatch, as may give the greatest Weight to them ; and, to Assure Your Majesty, that nothing shall be wanting on our part to satisfie the World, that with an unshaken Zeal we will constantly Defend Your Majesties Royal Person, Honour, and Dignity, on which our Safety and Happiness so much depend.

To this Address, the Queen return'd the following Answer.

My Lords,

The Queen's Answer.

I Am very glad to find I have your Concurrence in the Resolutions I declared to you, and give you Thanks for this Address, so full of Affection to Me, and Zeal for the Publick Good.

The Commons having spent three days in Qualifying themselves ; that is, in taking the Oaths, particularly that of Abjuration, and making and subscribing the Declaration appointed by the Laws made for that purpose

(to

*Oxford 1st &
June 1694*

(of which I shall give you an Account upon another opportunity) Their Speaker, on the 29th. of November, reported the Queen's Speech to the House, whereupon it was unanimously resolv'd; That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, ' To return the humble Thanks of the House for Her Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; and to assure Her Majesty, That this House would heartily concur in all the Particulars, which Her Majesty had been pleas'd to recommend: That this House would effectually and speedily grant the necessary Supplies, for a vigorous carrying on the War, till such a Peace might be obtain'd, as Her Majesty should judge to be safe and honourable for Her Subjects, and all Her Allies; That this House would preserve and establish the Publick Credit; and in all Respects, answer the Expectation of those they Represented; and shew how justly her Majesty had confid'd in the Duty and Affection of Her People.

This Resolution being taken, Sir Thomas ^{Debate about} Hammer moved, That in the said Address ^{it.} they should represent to Her Majesty, *That the most effectual Way to give Spirit to Her Friends, and defeat the restless Malice of Her Enemies, would be by Discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and Avoiding all Measures of such Tendency, as might weaken Her Majesties Title and Government:* This Motion occasion'd a small Debate, in which Mr. Lechmere said, *That they ought likewise humbly to caution her Majesty against such Measures and Principles as might weaken the*

Settlement of the Crown in the Illustrious House of Hanover, and advance the Hopes of the Pretender. No Member offering to second Mr. Letchmere, Mr. Harley stood up and said, ‘ That tho’ the Protestant Succession, ‘ was already sufficiently establish’d and ‘ secured by several A&ts of Parliament, so ‘ that it seem’d needless to add any thing ‘ to them; yet, since a Motion was made ‘ in Favour of the Illustrious House of ‘ Hanover, it would look strange, both at ‘ Home and Abroad, if the same should ‘ drop: Whereupon it was resolv’d, That the Clause offer’d by Mr. Lechmere should be inserted in the Address, which was done accordingly. On the last Day of November, Sir Thomas Hanmer reported the said Address, which he had himself drawn up, and which, with an Amendment, was approv’d, being as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

*The Commons
Address to the
Queen.*

VVV E Your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do joyfully appear before Your Majesty, to return our most humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne. We bring the Thanks of Your whole People, whom Your Majesty has made happy, by that Confidence You have been pleased to place in their Duty and Affection: And we bring Our own most Solemn Assurances, that We will make all such Returns, as shall convince Your Majesty, that Your Confidence has not been misplaced.

We are satisfied, We lie under all possible Obligations, both from Our Duty to Your Majesty,

jeſty, and the Care We owe to Our Country, effectually and ſpeedily to grant the neceſſary Supplies for a vigorous Prosecution of the War in all its Parts, and eſpecially in Spain: This We ſhall ſtudy to do, in ſuch a manner as may beſt anſwer the Publick Service, and be moſt eaſy to thoſe We repreſent; And the ſame we ſhall continue to do, till ſuch a Peace may be obtained, as Your Maieſty, in Your Royal Wiſdom, ſhall judge to be Safe and Honourable for Your Subjects, and all Your Allies.

We have no Reaſon to doubt of Your Maieſty's Care in every thing that concerns the Interēſt and Welfare of Your People; but We think Ourſelves obliged, in Juſtice to Our Fellow Subjects, and in order to make them bear, with greater Chearfulness, the Burdens We ſhall find neceſſary to lay upon them, moſt humbly to beſeech Your Maieſty, that you will pleafe to continue Your Powerful Influences with all Your Allies, that they may exert themſelves in the Common Caufe with Reſolutions equal, and Aids proportiona‐ble to Ours.

The Burden of thoſe heavy Debts, which preſſes Your People with ſo ſenſible a Weight, is, in ſome meaſure, alleviated by Your Princeley Compassion. We ſhall endeavour to trace the Source of this great Evil, and to apply a Re‐medy ſuitable to it. The Honour and Juſtice of Parliament ſhall, by Us, be inviolably main‐tained, and all ſuch other Meaſures pursued, by which the Publick Credit may be preſerved and eſtabliſhed.

Your faithful Commons are truely ſenſible of Your Maieſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs in thoſe Reſolutions which you have declared; and do

most heartily concur in all which You have been pleased to recommend to them.

We return Your Majesty Our most humble Thanks for the firm Assurances You have given both by Your Words, and by Your Actions, of Supporting and Encouraging the Church of England, as by Law established.

As we are True Sons of that Church, We cannot but be tenderly concerned for its Prosperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle inclined to secure its Doctrine, Discipline and Worship.

As We are Fellow-Christians and Fellow-Subjects with those Protestant Dissenters, who are so Unhappy to entertain Scruples against Conformity with Our Church, We are desirous, and determined to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law hath allowed them.

As We are Britains, it is Our common Interest, and shall be Our joint Endeavour, to preserve that Union between the Parts of Great-Britain, on which the Safety of the Whole depends.

As We are Lovers of Our Excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and Solicitous that Our Posterity may be as Happy in all future Ages, as We hope long to continue under Your Majesty's most Auspicious Reign, We shall always steadily adhere to the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, and be most watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, so necessary for the Preservation of Our Religion, Laws and Liberties.

These are Ends truly worthy Your Majesty's Pursuit; and We do with all Humility, represent to Your Majesty, That the most Effectual Way to give Spirit to Your Friends, and defeat the

the Restless Malice of Your Enemies, will be, by Discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and Avoiding all Measures of such Tendency, as may weaken Your Majesty's Title and Government, the Settlement, of the Crown in the Illustrious House of Hanover, and advance the Hopes of the Pretender; and all other Principles and Measures that have lately threatened Your Royal Crown and Dignity, and which, whenever they prevail, will prove Fatal to Our Whole Constitution, both in Church and State.

On the 2d of December the Commons, in a Body, presented this Address to the Queen, who return'd them the following Answer :

Gentlemen,

I Am extreamly well pleas'd with your Address; The Queen's and I fully depend upon the Assurances You give Me, of Your Concurring in all the Particulars I have recommended to You.

You may depend upon my Care, to encourage those whose Principles are agreeable to our Constitution in Church and State.

This Answer was so acceptable to the Commons, that they resolv'd to present to Her Majesty an Address of Thanks thereupon.

Tho' the Address of the Commons was universally approv'd, and abundantly shew'd their good Dispositions, to answer all the Expectations of the Queen and Nation; yet it had little or no Effect in relation to the Publick Funds : Most of the Whigs, who are the Money'd-Men of this Country, Whigs and Money'd-Men uneasy.

Country, being still somewhat uneasy, and like to continue so, as long as the Doctrine of *absolute Passive Obedience*, and the *Heditary Right*, both which they think inconsistent with the late *Revolution*, and the *Hanover Succession*, seem to be countenanc'd. Not to mention their Apprehensions, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would be either laid aside, or resign his Command.

*Motion about
returning
Thanks to the
D. of M.
dropt.*

* Nov. 29th.

*Complaint
against the
Lord-Keeper
over-rul'd.*

*Resolutions
of the Com-
mons about
the Supply,
&c.*

This Jealousie was encreas'd upon a Passage that happen'd, on the 28th of November, in the House of Peers: Where the Earl of *Scarborough* having made a Motion, *that the Thanks of the House be return'd to the Duke*, some Objections were rais'd against it; and his Grace's Friends being apprehensive, that if the Question were put upon it, the Negative might carry it, said, it would be time enough to speak of that Matter when the Duke was come Home; whereupon the House was adjourn'd. The next * Day, there was a Complaint made by a Noble Peer, against the Lord-Keeper, for taking upon him, to introduce the *Scotch Lords* to the Queen, being himself no Peer by Patent: But the Lord-Keeper excusing his Mistake, if he had committed any, with a great deal of Modesty; and, on the other hand, the late Lord-Chancellor, maintaining that he had Right to act as he had done, no farther Notice was taken of it.

On the 1st of December the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took the Queen's Speech into Consideration, and resolv'd to *Grant Her Majesty a Supply*: Which Resolution was, the next Day, reported and agreed to by the House. At the same Time the Commons,

Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, that She would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House the Estimates of the Navy, Land-Forces, and Ordnance, and the Accounts of the publick Debts upon those Heads ; as also, *a State of the Numbers of effective Men, in Her Majesty's Pay in Spain and Portugal, at the Time of the Battle of Almanza* ; and *a distinct Account of the Numbers of effective Men, in Her Majesty's Pay, in Spain and Portugal, each Year since the Battle of Almanza* : *the Affairs of* ^{And about} *Spain.* The Desires of which Addresses were readily comply'd with.

Two Days * after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, resolv'd, ‘ That 40000 Men be employ'd in the Sea-Service for the Year 1711, including 8000 Marines. 2. That 4 l. per Man, per Mensem, be allow'd for Maintaining the said 40000 Men for 13 Months ; 3. And that 120000 l. be allow'd for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1711. These Resolutions were reported and agreed to the next † Day ; and on the 6th of December it was resolv'd, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise 4 s. in the Pound by a Land-Tax, &c. upon which a Bill was order'd to be brought in.

About a Fortnight * after, the Commons in a grand Committee upon the Supply, resolv'd, ‘ That the 40000 Men, which were rais'd to act in Conjunction with the Forces of her Majesty's Allies, be continued for the Year 1711. 2. And that the Sum of 919092 l. 3 s. 6 d. be granted to maintain them : Which Resolutions were also agreed the next † Day. On

* Dec. 4.
40000 Seamen and Marines voted.

† Dec. 5.
Land-Tax Bill order'd to be brought in.

† Dec. 7.

* Dec. 22.
40000 Men to act on Land voted for.

† Dec. 23.

*Bill for the
Quarantine.*

On the 15th. the Commons order'd a Bill to oblige Ships and Persons coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their Quarantine; which with the Land-Tax Bill were prepar'd and pass'd Both Houses before Christmas: The Commons spent most of their intermediate Time on a great many Petitions about Controverted Elections; the most remarkable of which was in relation to the Return of Bewdley in the County of Worcester. Previous to the Hearing of the Merits of that Election, the Commons † resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, That the several Papers relating to the Charter for the said Borough might be laid before the House, and to bespeak the Favour of the Commons for Mr. Winnington, the following Speech made in the House near two Years before, against the New-Charter of Bewdley, was publish'd and dispers'd.

† Dec. 13.

*Controverted
Elections.
Particularly
of Bewdley.*

Mr. Speaker,

*Speech against
the new Char-
ter of Bewd-
ley.*

*Father'd on
Sir J--n T--n.*

I Did not intend to have troubled your this Session, and I believe it will be to little Purpose now: For if a Gentleman stands up to complain of Grievances, although this House meets in order to redress them, he is represented as a Person that obstructs Her Majesty's Business; if he finds fault with the Ministry, he is said to reflect upon the Queen; if he speaks against the Continuance of the War, to prevent the Beggary of the Nation, to prevnt the Money'd and Military Men becoming Lords of us who have the Lands, then he is to be no Object of Her Majesty's Favour and Encouragement. This

' This, Sir, is the Pass we are brought to;
 ' and this is the Freedom of Speech you are
 ' pleas'd to ask for at the opening of this
 ' Session, and which of right belongs to
 ' every Member of this House. I remember
 ' the Time, when such Restraints as these,
 ' would not have been suffer'd or endur'd;
 ' but we are under *Arbitrary Ministerial Power* ; and if ever there was an instance
 ' of it, it's in this that's now before us: But
 ' how great soever the Discouragements are
 ' to Freedom of Speech, I think my self ob-
 ' lig'd, as an *English Gentleman*, who never
 ' will Comply with an *Arbitrary Ministry*;
 ' as a Member of this House, who has been
 ' always zealous to support the Constitution
 ' of Parliaments; as a Neighbour to this
 ' Borough in the Case now before us, to
 ' speak my Mind with that Warmth I us'd
 ' to do, when the Liberties of my Country,
 ' or any part of it, seem to be touch'd. For
 ' though the Injury may be felt by one
 ' single Man, or one single Society of Men ;
 ' yet the Terror, the Concern, and the Con-
 ' sequence of it, reaches unto all. We have
 ' had a Fact this Day of dangerous Tenden-
 ' cy laid before us, of a New Charter forc'd
 ' upon an Ancient Corporation, at the sin-
 ' gle instance of a Noble Lord, without a
 ' Surrender of the Old, contrary to Law,
 ' to Reason, and the Rights of the Mem-
 ' bers thereof; which they refus'd to accept,
 ' as being inconsistent with their former
 ' Charter of King James I. and, as they con-
 ' ceiv'd, void in it self; since it's impossible
 ' for two Charters, any more than two
 ' Grants, or two Leases, to have a being at

the same time. Ever since the Revolution,
every thing has been transacted in this
Corporation, pursuant to the Charter of
James I. the Right of the Bailiff and Bur-
gesses, affirm'd by Judgment in the *Queen's*
Bench, until this new Corporation was erect-
ed by this unpresidented Charter, which the
Old was so far from consenting should pass,
that they oppos'd it by entring Caveats in
all Offices, and by shewing that it was
contrary to Her Majesty's Intention, ex-
press'd in the Warrant.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, have you seen the
Prerogative inlarg'd and extended farther,
I will be bold to say, than it was in the
unhappy Reign before the Revolution.
Every Gentleman remembers how highly
things of this Nature were resented in K.
James's time, when Court Arts were us'd to
wheedle and terrifie Burroughs into a Sur-
render of their Charters, and when they
found that Method would not do, they en-
deavour'd to take them away under Colour
of Legal Process, by bringing *Quo Warranto's* against them: This was then thought
dangerous to the Constitution; and very
well it might, for the People of *England*
could expect no other Fruit from such a
Proceeding, but that this House will be
fill'd with Men of the Army, with Men
of broken and desperate Fortunes, with
Pensioners, with Vassals of the Court,
with Slaves of the Ministry, and with all
those Servile sort of Gentlemen, that can
give with one Hand to receive with the
other, and thereby betray those they re-
present to Arbitrary Power: But this In-
stance

stance now before us, is more new and
 dangerous, than taking away Charters by
 Surrender or *Quo Warranto's*: Those Me-
 thods made some Noise, alarm'd the free
 People of *England*, and you see what came
 of it; But this is a quicker, a more si-
 lent Method of doing it, which, like white
 Powder, destroys the Liberty of the Peo-
 ple, and subverts the Constitution of this
 House without Noise or Notice. I beg,
 Gentlemen, you would consider all the
 Circumstances with which this Charter
 was attended, and I am sure, you can't re-
 flect upon 'em without Grief. First, as to
 the time, You have heard, Sir, how the
 Great Seal of *England* was affix'd to this
 Charter, upon the 22d of *April*, 1708, the
 very same Day there was an order made
 in Council to issue out Writs for calling
 this Parliament; in this critical Juncture,
 was this Corporation erected, I will not
 scruple saying, to serve the Arbitrary De-
 signs of those who are afraid of a free
 Election, who are afraid of a free and
 uninfluenc'd Parliament: Such a Parlia-
 ment would scorn to flatter Great Men,
 would enquire into Miscarriages, and pu-
 nish such as were faulty, would call those
 Ministers to Account who should prevail
 with the Queen to turn Men of Ability
 and Consideration out of Place and Em-
 ployment, for acting upon Principles of
 Honour and Conscience, and doing their
 Duty in this House. Another evil Conse-
 quence with which this Charter is attend-
 ed, is, That so many new Electors, and a
 new returning Officer are created by it to
 the Infringement of the Liberty of the

Subject, and making all Elections, in a manner, depend upon the Will of the Prince. I hope, Gentlemen, you will seriously consider this matter, that you will lay aside all Thoughts of Party in this Cause; for if it be in the Power of the Crown to dissolve old Corporations and erect new, in so exorbitant a manner, we may bid Adieu to Liberty and Property, and to all that has cost us so much Blood and Treasure to maintain and defend; there will be no difference then between a Parliament of *Great Britain*, and a Parliament of *Paris*.

I hope, once more, Gentlemen, you will seriously consider how much the Honour and Justice of this House is concern'd in the Determination of the Case now before you: The Eyes of the People have been for some time open'd; they will observe, they will judge of our *Votings* in this Cause, and do expect from us, as we have put a Stop to unjust and exorbitant Power Abroad, that we should neither suffer nor endure it at Home.

On the 18th of December the Commons order'd the Clerk of the Crown to attend the next Morning with the last Return for the Borough of *Bewdley*, by which *Anthony Lechmere*, Esq; was return'd, and also with the Returns of *Mr. Herbert*, now *Lord Herbert*, and *Mr. Cornwall*, to serve for the said Borough; and having, the next [†] Day, fully heard the Merits of the Election for the said Borough, resolv'd, 1. That *Salway Winnington*, Esq; was duly elected; 2. That the Charter dated the 20th of April, 1708. attempted to be impos'd upon the Borough

[†] Dec. 15.

Borough of Bewdley, against the Consent of *The New Charter of Bewdley* ^{vo-}
 the ancient Corporation, was voted illegal, and destructive of the Constitution of Parliament. 3. And that an Address be *illegal.*
 presented to the Queen, laying before Her Majesty the Resolution of the House, and desiring, that She would give Directions to Her Attorney-General to take the proper Methods for Repealing the said Charter, and for quieting the said Borough in the Enjoyment of their Rights and Privileges: The Queen readily comply'd with the Desire of this Address, and on the 23d ^{Two Acts past} of December gave the Royal Assent to the Dec. 23.
 Act for the *Land-Tax*, and to another *to oblige Ships, &c. to perform the Quarantine*: After which, both Houses adjourn'd themselves to the 2d Instant.

It is observable, that the same Day the Queen pass'd the *Land-Tax* Bill, about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds were Subscrib'd upon the Clause of *Loan* inserted in the said Act; besides about 600000*l.* more which had already been lent to the Government by private Persons upon that Security. This rais'd a reasonable Expectation, that a great deal more would be Subscribed the following Days; the rather because besides the *6 per Cent per Annum*, Interest, given by the Parliament, the Lenders had the Advantage of making *3 per Cent* more, by Paying in their Subscriptions in *Exchequer Bills*, which were taken at *Pir*, altho' in the ordinary Payments, they were at *3 per Cent Discount*: But whether those who were able to lend, hoped to make a greater Advantage of their Money, by the Subsequent

Subscriptions on the Loan of the Land-Tax fall short of Expectation.

Subsequent Funds ; or were shy to part with it, for the Reasons hinted at before, I don't hear that above 50000 £ more has yet been Subscribed. I hope, however, to give you a better Account of this Matter in my next.

^{† Nov. 25.}
The Convoca-
tion meets.

The same [†] Day the Parliament began to sit, the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* met also at the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, where after a *Latin* Sermon, preach'd by Dr. *Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, the Lower House proceeded to the Choice of a Prolocutor. That Part of the Clergy who call themselves *Moderate*, supported by the Interest of the Archbishop, and some of his Suffragans, who Voted against Dr. *Sacheverell*, would have advanc'd Dr. *Kennet* to that Post ; but Dr. *Atterbury*, Dean of *Carlisle*, being set up by those who profess a warmer Zeal for the Church, carry'd it by a great Majority. The Convocation being met again on the 6th of *December*, the Lower House presented their Prolocutor to the Archbishop ; on which Occasion Dr. *Smalldridge*, and Dr. *Atterbury* himself, made each an eloquent Speech in *Latin*, which the Metropolitan answer'd in the same Language ; and then adjourn'd them to that Day Sevennight. In the mean Time, it being apprehended that the old Dispute between the Archbishop and the Lower House (*of which I shall another Time give you a full Account*) might now be unhappily reviv'd, one of the *First Men* in the Ministry us'd his Endeavours to settle a good Correspondence between them ; for which purpose, he invited Dr. *Atterbury* to dine

Dr. Attebu-
ry chosen
Prolocutor.

Mr. H —
endeavours to
settle a good
Correspon-
dence between
the Archbi-
shop and the
Prolocutor.

dine with him, on *Sunday* the 10th of *December*; and two Days after, the Queen wrote the following Letter to the Archbishop.

ANNE R.

• **M**ost Reverend Father in God. Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely beloved Counsellor, We greet you well. Being, by God's Ordinance, according to Our just Title, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Governour of the Church within this Our Realm; We think Ourselv oblige to take all Occasions of manifesting Our most tender Concern for the Honour and Prosperity of the Church of *England*, and for the Preservation of the just Rights of all its Members.

• We have therefore, by Our Royal Writ, summoned this present Convocation, together with the Parliament, as in all Times hath been accustomed, that the Clergy might be employed in Business suitable to their Sacred Function; such as might tend to the Advancement of Religion and Virtue, and redound to God's Blessing, and the Publick Benefit.

• It is with great Grief of Heart, We observe the scandalous Attempts, which of late Years have been made, to infect the Minds of Our good Subjects, by loose and prophane Principles, openly scattered and propagated among them.

• We think the Consultations of the Clergy particularly requisite to repress these daring Attempts, and to prevent the like for the future.

• The

*The Queen's
Letter to the
Archbishop.*

‘ The just Abhorrence that Our Subjects,
 ‘ from all Parts of the Kingdom, have ex-
 ‘ press’d of such wicked Principles, and
 ‘ their Abettors, give Us good ground to
 ‘ hope, that the Endeavours of the Clergy,
 ‘ in this respect, will not be unsuccessful.

‘ For Our Part, We are ready to give
 ‘ them all fitting Encouragement to proceed
 ‘ in the Dispatch of such Business as proper-
 ‘ ly belongs to them, and to grant them
 ‘ such Powers as shall be thought requisite
 ‘ for carrying on so good and desirable a
 ‘ Work. In confidence that Our Royal In-
 ‘ tentions, in that behalf, will not be fru-
 ‘ strated, nor the Ends of such Assemblies
 ‘ defeated, by any unseasonable Disputes
 ‘ between the Two Houses of Convocation,
 ‘ about unnecessary Forms and Methods of
 ‘ Proceeding ; We earnestly recommend,
 ‘ that such Disputes may cease : And, We
 ‘ are determined to do all that in Us lies, to
 ‘ compose and extinguish them. All which,
 ‘ We require you to communicate to the
 ‘ Bishops and Clergy of your Province in
 ‘ Convocation assembled ; and so We bid
 ‘ you very heartily Farewel.

‘ Given at Our Court at St. James’s, the
 ‘ Twelfth Day of December, 1710, in
 ‘ the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

‘ By Her Majesty’s Command,
 ‘ Superscribed, DARTMOUTH.
 ‘ To the Most Reverend Father in God, Our
 ‘ Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved
 ‘ Counsellor, Thomas, Lord Archbishop
 ‘ of Canterbury, Primate of all Eng-
 ‘ land, and Metropolitan, and President
 ‘ of the Convocation of the Province of
 ‘ Canterbury. The

The Convocation being met again on the 13th of December, the Bishops propos'd to the Inferior Clergy the following Address, in order to be presented to the Queen, entitl'd, *The humble Address of the Archbishop and Bishops [and the rest of the Clergy] of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation assembled.*

1. WE Your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful Subjects, the Arch-bishop and Bishops [and Clergy] of the Province of Canterbury in CONVOCATION assembled, do humbly present ourselves before Your Majesty, to express the grateful Sense we have of the many Blessings we enjoy under Your most auspicious Reign; and to congratulate Your Majesty upon the many and great Advantages it hath pleased God to give You and Your Allies, particularly in this last Year, against the common Enemy of our Religion and Liberties.

The Bishops Address propos'd to the Inferior Clergy.

2. We should have esteem'd it a mighty Addition to these Blessings, if after such successful Progresses in War we could have congratulated Your Majesty upon a secure and glorious Peace. But even the Continuance of the War gives us a more lively Sense of the terrible Dangers we were in, and of the great Deliverance that we owe, under God, to Your Majesty's wise and happy Administration. For if after so many Battles won, so many Towns taken, so many whole Countries gain'd, the Enemy is not yet brought to comply

I

with

' with safe and equal Conditions of Peace ;
 ' in how deplorable a State must we have
 ' been, had so exorbitant a Power been ei-
 ' ther left without Opposition, or been un-
 ' successfully oppos'd.

' 3. We of the Clergy think ourselves
 ' bound in a particular Manner to return
 ' our most humble Thanks to Your Majesty,
 ' for Your constant Zeal and Affection for the
 ' Church of *England*, of which, under Christ,
 ' You are supreme Governour ; and for the
 ' frequent Declarations of Your fix'd Reso-
 ' lution to secure and maintain the Prote-
 ' stant Succession in the House of *Hanover*,
 ' with which we always have believ'd the
 ' Safety of Your Majesty, of the Church of
 ' *England*, and of the whole Protestant
 ' Interest, to be inseperably united.

' 4. Your Majesty's most gracious Letter
 ' to the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, our
 ' President, has been by him communicated
 ' to us, for which we return our most hum-
 ' ble and dutiful Thanks : And we humbly
 ' beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that
 ' we shall be ready to pay, not only all the
 ' Duty we owe to your Majesty as our *law-*
ful and rightful Sovereign, but all the Grati-
 ' tude that is due to so great a Benefactor :
 ' That through the Divine Assistance we
 ' shall now and at all Times endeavour by
 ' our Doctrine, our Lives, and our Labours,
 ' to serve and adorn that Church which
 ' Your Majesty hath so firmly resolved to
 ' support and encourage : That we shall
 ' ever be watchful against the Growth of
 ' Atheism

‘ Atheism and Immorality, of Heresy,
 ‘ Schism and Superstition : That we shall
 ‘ faithfully instruct the People committed
 ‘ to our Charge to be dutiful and obedient
 ‘ to Your Majesty for Conscience Sake :
 ‘ And shall also study, as becomes the Mi-
 ‘ nisters of the Gospel, to promote Piety,
 ‘ Peace and Quietness among all Your Sub-
 ‘ jects.

‘ 5. May it please God to pour down up-
 ‘ on Your Majesty all Blessings both Spir-
 ‘ tual and Temporal : May He direct all
 ‘ Your Counsels for the Good of these King-
 ‘ doms, and prosper Your Affairs both at
 ‘ Home and Abroad for the Common Be-
 ‘ nefit of us and all *Europe* : May You long
 ‘ live to see Your People in an honourable
 ‘ and lasting Peace ; and may All in their
 ‘ several Stations make such Returns of
 ‘ Duty to Your Majesty, as may render
 ‘ Your Reign easy and happy, and enable
 ‘ You to derive the Blessings thereof to ma-
 ‘ ny Generations.

The Lower Clergy seem'd ready to agree to the main Points of the three first Paragraphs, but desir'd to have some Expressions in the Fourth enlarg'd: Upon which a Debate arising, the Metropolitan communicated to them the Letter from the Queen beforemention'd; and then adjourn'd them for two Days only. Being met again accordingly on the 15th of *December*, the Consideration of the Address was resumed; and the Inferior Clergy insisting on the Enlarging of the fourth Paragraph, and upon

*Debates
about it.*

Answering the several Heads of the Queen's Letter (which Method the Commons had follow'd with relation to Her Majesty's Speech) the Bishops refus'd to comply with their Desires. Whereupon, to prevent Alterations, that might give Offence to the Laity,

The Convocation adjourn'd to the 17th of January.

*Dr. Aldrich
Dean of Christ's Church at Oxon, dies Dec. 14th.*

the Archbishop thought fit to adjourn the Convocation to the 17th of the next Month; not without encreasing the Disgusts of many: Of which Number would have been Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ's Church in Oxford, but that he died just the Night before. He was a Learned and Pious Divine; a warm Zealot for the Church Interest; a stout Champion for the Prerogatives of the Crown; and, of late Years, had made himself famous, for Contriving the Hieroglyphical Figures of the Oxford Almanacks; in some of which many fancy'd to see strange Allusions, particularly in favour of the Pretender.

The E. of Peterborow appointed to go to Vienna Dec. 4.

New Scheme of carrying the Stress of the War into Spain not generally approved.

About the Beginning of December the Queen appointed the Earl of Peterborow to go to Vienna, to concert Measures with the Imperial Court for the vigorous Prosecution of the War, particularly in Spain, which at this Juncture seem'd to be the Favourite Project: Tho' not generally approved. For many observ'd, That this was the very Thing the Most Christian King had been aiming at in the late Negotiations, viz. To make a separate Peace, exclusive from Spain, in order to carry thither the Stress of the War; where, whatever Engagement he enter'd into, he would underhand assist his Grandson; who having besides

sides the Affections of the People, might prosecute the War with infinite Advantage over the Allies; whereby his most Christian Majesty would ease himself of the War in *Flanders*, which gall'd him most, and threaten'd the very Heart of his Dominions; the Penetrating into which was the most probable Way of bringing him to Terms of a just, honourable, and lasting Peace.

At the same Time the Earl *Rivers* was appointed Her Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary to the Court of *Hanover*, from whence he was lately return'd; and Captain *Delaval*, who had already been named Ambassador Extraordinary to *Portugal*, was also appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of *Morocco*; with Instructions to treat for Horses and Provisions, for the Confederate Armies in *Spain*.

*The E. Rivers
appointed
Minister
Plenip. to
Hanover,
Dec. 14.*

*Capt. Delaval
Plenipotent.
to the Empe-
ror of Mo-
rocco.*

About this Time, likewise, *Charles Craven*, *And Mr. Cra-
Esq*; Brother to the Lord *Craven*, was ap- ven Governor
pointed Governor of *Carolina*, in the room of *Carolina*.
of Major *Tynne*, lately Deceas'd.

It was then strongly reported that Mr. Secretary St. John would go Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Hague, in the room of the Lord Viscount Townshend, and that Sir Thomas Hanmere was to succeed him in the Secretary's Office; that the Earl of Islay, Brother to the Duke of Argile, a young Nobleman of great Learning and bright Parts, or the Earl of Marr wou'd succeed the Duke of Queenberry in the other Office; and that the Duke of Argile was to command

• Reflections
made on
General
Stanhope.

command in *Spain* in the Room of General *Stanhope*, whose Conduct many took the Freedom to censure, upon the News that King *Charles* had abandon'd *Castile*; Upon a Supposal, grounded on the Veracity of the *Paris Gazetteer*, that after the Battle of *Saragossa*, General *Stanhope* had given the Counsel, and press'd his Catholick Majesty to march to *Madrid*, contrary to the Advice of Count *Staremburg*, and General *Belcastel*, who were for Marching to *Pampeluna*: But whatever was then design'd, none of those Changes are yet declar'd.

* Dec. 12th.
*Mr. Hill na-
med Envoy
Extr. &
Plenip. to
Holland and
Flanders.*

About the Middle of *December* it was made publick, That the Queen had * named *Richard Hill*, Esq; to be Her Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, and to the Council of State appointed for the Government of the *Spanish Low-Countries*, (which Employment he formerly discharg'd with great Reputation) in the Room of Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, whom Her Majesty had thought fit to recall from that Employment. The Military Men were not so surpriz'd at this Change, as when they heard that the Commissions of Lieutenant General *Meredith*, Major General *Makartney*, and Brigadier *Honywood* were superseded. An Information, it seems, (*by what Means procured is yet a Secret*) was laid before the Queen, That those three Gentlemen had, in their Cups, drunk *Damnation and Confusion to the New-Ministry, and to those who had any Hand in turning out the Old*:

*The Commissi-
ons of three
Generals su-
perseded, Dec.
10th.*

*Their suppo-
sed Crimes.*

L. 1820. 11

Which,

Which, implying a very heinous Reflection, if not, as some endeavour'd to strain it, an Imprecation on the Queen's self: Mr. *Granvile*, Secretary at War, was directed to signify to them, ' That the Queen had no further Occasion for their Service, but that out of Her gracious Bounty, She was pleas'd to allow 'em to sell their respective Regiments. Brigadier *Honywood* being then in *London*, Her Majesty's Pleasure was signify'd to him here; and the Order for suspending the other two Generals was sent to the Duke of *Marlborough*, then at the *Hague*, who transmitted it to them at the *Brill*, where they were ready to embark for *England*. Some Persons, who, about this Time came over from *Flanders*, extenuated the Crime of those three unfortunate Gentle-
Extenuated
by some.
men, Averring, That they only drank a *Health to the Duke of Marlborough, and Confusion to all his Enemies*: Which is usual in all Armies, out of Respect to the Commander in chief. But whether this Excuse was well grounded or not, it was thought necessary to make an Example, in order to keep within due Bounds the Generals and other Officers of the Army, some of whom, 'twas said, had been so unwary as to drop doubtful Expressions of *Standing by their General*: Which might administer the greater Cause of Suspicion, at this Juncture, because the Design of making a *General for Life* was laid to the Charge of the *Old Ministry*, in a * Pamphlet said to be *Call'd*Faults on Both Sides*. Countenanc'd by some Great Men. Not *The E. of Hertford*, Son to the Duke of *Somerset*, was made Gover-
The E. of Hertford Go-
vernour of Tinmouth Fort.

nour of *Tinmouth* Fort, in the Room of General *Meredith*.

D. of Beau-
fort & D.
Hamilton
Sworn Privy-
Council, Dec.
13.

On the 13th of December, Henry Duke of *Beaufort*; (who, about Three Months before, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Hampshire*, and Warden of *New-Forest*,) and James Duke of *Hamilton*, were Sworn of Her Majesty's Privy-Council; and the latter took, at the same Time; the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, his Grace being Lord Lieutenant of the County *Palatine* of *Lancaster*.

Sir James
Wilshart,
and Mr.
Clarke made
Commissioners
of the Admi-
rality.

Mr. Whit-
worth Am-
bassador Ext.
to the Czar.

The Earl of
Abingdon
Justice in *Eyre*
of the S. S. of
Trent, and
his Countess
Lady of the
Bed-chamber.

About this Time Sir *James Wilshart*, and *George Clarke*, Esq; were made Commissioners of the Admiralty; in the room of *Mr. Methuen*, and *Mr. Dodington*. It is remarkable, that *Mr. Clarke* had formerly been turn'd out of his Place of one of the Prince of Denmark's Council, as High Admiral, for not Voting in the House of Commons as directed by a Great Man; so that his Preferment was now thought a Piece of Justice done him. About this Time also *Charles Whitworth* Esq; who was Envoy to the Czar of *Muscovy*, was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the same Court; and *Mr. John Loggan*, Her Majesty's Consul at *Ostend* and *Bruges*. The Queen was also pleas'd,

about the middle of December, to appoint the Earl of *Abingdon* Lord Chief Justice and Justice in *Eyre* of all Her Majesty's Forests, Chaces, Parks, &c. on the Southside of *Trent*, in the Room of the Earl of *Wharton*, and to make the Countess of *Abingdon*, one of the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber. Not many

many Days after, Dec. 26. Her Majesty^{Mr. Phipps} conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood upon Constantine Phipps, Esq; one of Dr. Sacheverell's Counsell, in his late Trial, and appointed him Lord-Chancellor of Ireland; and William Jefferies, Esq; was named Her Majesty's Resident at the Court of Sweden.

On the 28th of December, Don Venturo Zary, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Morocco, was conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell, Master of the Ceremonies, in Her Majesty's Body-Coach, to a private Audience at St. James's, where being introduc'd into the Queen's Presence by the Lord Dartmouth, He thus deliver'd himself.

Most Puissant, most Victorious, and most Gracious Queen,

THE Emperor my Master, Muly Ha-
met Ismael, King of Fez and Morocco,
who has Kings for his Slaves, and Sov-
reign Princes for his Tributaries, has sent
me to cultivate that Friendship with your
Majesty which has been offer'd on the
Part of Great Britain by your Chieftain
and Ambassador Mr. Delaval, and to con-
gratulate You upon the many important
Victories and Conquests that Your Maj-
esty's Arms have gain'd over the Two Great
Followers of the Christian Meffas, the Kings
of France and Spain.

It is with Pleasure He hears what Fame
speaks of your wonderful Atchievements,

‘ and He has made Choice of me, that sit
 ‘ on the Third Step of his Footstool, to con-
 ‘ cert such Measures with Your Majesty, as
 ‘ may be conducive to the farther Progrefs
 ‘ of your Arms on the Coasts of Spain and
 ‘ Barbary.

‘ ’Tis for this End my Great Master,
 ‘ who is Lord over infinite Countries, and
 ‘ whose Power has no Limits, makes an
 ‘ Offer to Your Majesty, of what Assistance
 ‘ may be thought necessary for the Main-
 ‘ tenance of Your Forces by Sea and Land,
 ‘ and has to request on his Part, that Your
 ‘ Majesty will enable Him by means of
 ‘ Your invincible Shipping, to reduce the
 ‘ Fortress of *Ceuta*, and other Towns in
 ‘ *Barbary*, to his Majesty’s Obedience

‘ In Consideration of this, my Master’s
 ‘ Goodness prevails upon him to release such
 ‘ of Your Majesty’s Subjects as are in his
 ‘ Possession, without *Fee* or *Ransom*, and
 ‘ is willing that such as are in his Subjects
 ‘ Hands should be set at Liberty, upon such
 ‘ Terms of Agreement as shall be concerted
 ‘ between Me and Your Ministry.

‘ In the mean time, most Excellent Ma-
 ‘ jesty, my Credentials will give you to
 ‘ understand with what Power the most
 ‘ Exalted *Muly Hamet Ismael* my Master, has
 ‘ invested me, and I shall make it my Busi-
 ‘ ness to let Your Majesty see by the Obe-
 ‘ dience I pay to his Orders, how wil-
 ‘ ling and ready I shall be to enter upon
 ‘ such a Treaty as may increase the Gran-
 ‘ deur,

deur, Power, and Authority of both Empires, not without Hopes that my Person and Message will be acceptable to a Court that shines with the brightest Resful-gences of all Glories, that can enlighten any Kingdom or Country that is not under the immediate Influence of our Great Prophet.

This Speech, which favours more of the Politeness of an *European* than an *African* Court, was very graciously receiv'd; and his Excellency, after having made his Master's Presents to Her Majesty, consisting of Two Lions, Tigers Skins, Gold Dust, and Jewels, was conducted back to his House in the same Order he came.

The next * Day, the *Quakers* presented * Dec. 21. an Address to the Queen: Which being remarkable for its Stile, I shall set it down here at large, being as follows :

To ANNE Queen of Great Britain, &c.

The humble and thankful Address of the Queen's Protestant Subjects the People call'd *Quakers*, in and about the City of London, on behalf of themselves and the rest of their Perswasion.

VHEN we consider the Queen's Royal Regard to protect our Religious liberty, and Her fresh Assurance from the Throne, of Her Christian Resolution to main-tain the Indulgence by Law Allowed to scrupu-lous Consciences; and Her tender Care that the

The Quakers Address to the Queen.

same may be transmitted to posterity in the Protestant Succession of the House of Hanover; we find our selves concerned gratefully to acknowledge Her Goodness therein, and the ready Concurrence of Her great Council therewith.

Taking this Occasion to assure the Queen of our Duty and Affection, and peaceable Behaviour under Her Government, as is our Principle, and hath always been our Practice.

And we heartily desire our Fellow Subjects may lay aside all Animosities, and, in a Spirit of Love and Meekness, endeavour to out-do each other in Virtue and universal Charity.

May it graciously please Almighty God to defend and bless thee (O Queen) and guide thee by his Council in a long and prosperous Reign here, and afterwards receive thee to Glory, is the hearty Prayer of thy faithful Subjects.

Signed in Behalf, and by Appointment of a Meeting of the said People in London, the 19th Day of the tenth Month, 1710.

Her MAJESTY's Answer was,

The Queen's Answer. I Thank you for your Address, and you may always depend on my Protection.

Three Knights of the Garter were, on the 22d, the Elector Prince of Hanover, Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Argyle, were, with the usual Solemnity, install'd Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter, the Lord Halifax standing Proxy for the fir-

Dec. 22.

On Christmas-Day the Queen went out of *The Court*
Mourning, which She had worn above 2 Years
 for the Loss of Her entirely beloved Royal
 Comfort, the late Prince George of Denmark;
 and the Court was .extream Magnificent.
 But the wonted Rejoycings of these Holy-
 Days were much appal'd, by the ill News
 that came in the Day † before from *Spain*, † Dec. 24.
 by the Way of *Paris* and *Holland*, Which *Ill News from Spain.*
 seem'd to confirm the Opinion of those
 who were for carrying on the War with all
 Vigour in *Flanders*, and standing on the
 Defensive in *Spain*.

On *Christmas-Day*, died *John Tredenham*, Mr. Treden-
 Esq; Member of Parliament for *St. Mawes*, ham dies,
 one of the Leading-Men of the Church- Dec. 25.
 Party: And who towards the End of King
William's Reign, having been found with
 some other Members of Parliament, at a
 Tavern with Monsieur *Pouffen*, the *French*
 Agent, was thereupon branded with the
 Name of *Pouffineers*.

On the 23d of *December*, the Duke of *Marlborough* embark'd in *Holland* for *Eng-*
land; arriv'd at *Solebay* the 26th, at Five *arrives in*
 in the Evening; lay the next Night at *London*,
Chelmsford; and the 28th, between Seven
 and Eight a Clock at Night, arriv'd at
 his Lodgings in *St. James's*. The Particu-
 lars of his Reception not being yet perfect-
 ly known tho' very material, at this
 critical Juncture, I must refer 'em to my
 next; and conclude this long Letter with
 acquainting you that General *Meredith* had

Mr. Darcy
made Gentle-
man of the
Horse to the
Queen.

a farther Mortification put upon him; his
Place of Gentleman of the Horse to the
Queen, being, about this time, given to
*Coniers Darcy, Esq; Brother to the Earl of
Holderness.* I am, &c.

P. S.: Upon the Cloſing up of my Letter, I was told that Mr. Hill has excus'd himself from going over as Envoy Extra-
ordinary and Plenipotentiary: But I can-
not affirm it for Truth.

F I N I S.